THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 297

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Stands at Crossroads

Reich Approves Hitler Acts

U. S. Affirms Finance Policy

Roumania Sees Liberals Win

Afghanistan Backs the King

Sinclair Magic May Alter Law

EUROPE feels the League of Nations has come to the crossroads. With Germany definitely withdrawn, four of the seven great powers are not members. Italy has shown itself lukewarm. France was aloof at the beginning, then tried to turn the League to its service. A section of British opinion favors a reconstruction. It is the military sanctions contained in the Covenant which have kept some nations out and have caused others to draw out. Talk grows strong of redrafting the Covenant. The League machine seems never to have been weaker than now—But the League idea seems never to have been stronger.

¶ Germany votes even more overwhelmingly than was anticipated in favor of Chancellor Hitler's foreign policy and his Reichstag candidates. Out of 43,000,000 votes cast more than 92 per cent are in approval. This shows how general is opposition to the Versailles Treaty and how thorough has been the propaganda. In two proclamations the Chancellor thanks the people and emphasizes the election as a landmark in German history. Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, gives a reason why the world can no more ignore Hitler—His word is now that of the German nation.

¶ The British Government and press view the German election results as inevitable. The London Times says: "Herr Hitler has standardized the nation. Germany is Nazi. Officially, there is no other sort of German." France asks what will Chancellor Hitler, his stand in withdrawing from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference now fully supported by the German people, do next? Paris statesmen anticipate a definite post-election step—They hope Hitler will not formally denounce the Treaty of Versailles.

¶ President Roosevelt's policies of financial experimentation will go marching ahead in spite of opposition. Such is the information given out by the Administration after a Sunday conference of the President and his nine chief financial advisers makes an exhaustive survey of American currency problems. The fruits of the gold buying policy are checked after three weeks of experience with it. In spite of rumors of a change and certain heavy pressure for it, Secretary Woodin's statement is emphatic—The gold buying policy will continue.

¶ Roumania sees the Liberal Party return dramatically to power after a five-year exile. The Cabinet of Premier Vaida-Voevod falls when its support, the National Peasants Party, deserts it. The Cabinet had become a tool of King Carol and backed his efforts to gain authoritarian power. The downfall comes on the eve of a protest meeting in Bucharest by 100,000 Liberals from all over the kingdom, in spite of the gathering being forbidden. King Carol names the Liberal leader, Ion Duca, to form a Cabinet—An upheaval is halted, and so are the King's ambitions.

¶ Pennsylvania's Legislature hears Governor Pinchot plead that politics be forgotten while an adequate liquor law is framed. The Governor outlines the requirements to the special session: The saloon must not come back; liquor must not be sold without restraint; private profit must be reduced to a minimum; the price must be kept low to discourage bootlegging; local option must be embodied in the liquor law; judges must not be dragged into liquor politics. The very summary shows the difficulties involved—Every state must now fight hard or see graft and politics win.

¶ Afghanistan makes a determined effort to seat young Zahir Shah securely on the throne. At the Government's request, the British close famous Khyber Pass so revolutionaries cannot return to foment trouble. Zahir seeks to carry out the policies of his progressive father, who gave Afghanistan motor highways and brought Soviet Russia within seven days' lorry drive of the Indian rail head with outlet at Bombay—Will savage mountain chieftains overthrow modern western ideas?

¶ Washington ponders the magic Sinclair oil pool of the Senate committee disclosures. Albert H. Wiggin, Arthur W. Cutten, Harry F. Sinclair and one or two others derived $12,000,000 profit in six months without investing a penny. Mr. Sinclair issued to himself and friends 1,130,000 new shares of Sinclair Oil stock at $30, which they sold at a profit of $10 and $11 a share ahead of the crash in 1929. The Chase Bank loaned the capital needed against the stock itself. Apparently it was all right under the laws—But will the next Congress do things to those laws!

Plucking Millions Out of Air Proves Simple by Telephone

Syndicate That Traded in Sinclair Stock Made $12,000,000 Out of Nothing, but Those Who Made It Are Hazy About the Details

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—How can one make $12,000,000 in 180 days without investing a cent?

The question is not merely rhetorical or academic. It is a practical question, and it can be done. It has been done. Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, who is scheduled to take the witness stand this week in the Senate stock market inquiry, and their Wall Street friends, did it.

The Senate Committee knows a great deal about it. It plans to learn more. It did not take long to do, either, and the gentlemen who participated in the affair exerted less energy, on the whole, in winning $12,000,000 than did the average Iowa farm hand, who earned about $100 in the same time!

Where did the $12,000,000 come from, which the Wall Street group won in 1929, in the colossal $34,000,000 Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation pool? The money came from the public, to be sure, the long-suffering, speculative public which rushed to buy nicely engraved pieces of paper, called "shares," at $40 or $46 apiece, which these "captains of finance" had previously agreed to sell to themselves at $30.

Precisely what does one do to make $12,000,000 in 180 days, without investing a cent? That is a little more difficult to answer. The question really perplexed Mr. Wiggin when it was put to him as he took the Senate witness stand on Nov. 2, and gave the first inkling of the matter. It was all so simple that he did not remember details. He said he had only a "vague" recollection of the affair. Details in matters like that, he said, were turned over to his personally owned corporation, the Shermar Company. But Mr. Wiggin thought "Mr. Cutten" would know; "Cutten managed it all."

That was Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, famous Chicago stock plunger, almost legendary figure—so little known and so secretive a person that in his own lifetime he has come to be something of a myth. Mr. Cutten managed the huge pool. Last week the Senate committee put him on the witness stand; but he, too, unaccountably, could not remember details of the operation, save in their broadest aspect. But it was all quite simple, he said. His cousin Ruloff, he said, handled details. He constantly referred to "my cousin Ruloff."

"My cousin Ruloff," he said, "stayed in New York; I stayed in Chicago. He would call me up every night and tell me how things were going. What he did was all right with me. Yes, I would give advice, of course; but I never do go into a stock market myself."

People who know Mr. Cutten agree that this is true. The huge pool was manipulated from Chicago by long-distance telephone. This fragile, shy, ruddy-faced little man, with his hand constantly cupped to his ear, with a square of tiny white moustache, conducted it all without going into the market himself. It is

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Hitler Victory Interpreted As Unified Reich

National Socialists Poll 90 Per Cent of Nation's 45,000,000 Voters

Foreign Policy Tested

League Withdrawal and Full Control of Reichstag Carried Overwhelmingly

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 13—Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists yesterday won the greatest victory ever recorded in German electoral history. Today they can technically and legally face the world as the strongest politically united nation, having through democratic forms obtained more than 43,000,000 votes, which are more than 90 per cent of the 45,000,000 in the electorate.

But the National Socialists themselves are the first to admit that it is not so much of a triumph for their particular party as for the German nation; that the nationalism in the National Socialism which Herr Hitler and his followers have been emphasizing so much here has found its full expression and that this fact will be felt in both home and foreign policies in the future.

Everywhere it had been expected that the plebiscite would produce an overwhelming majority in support of the Government, but it was not expected that support of the Government in the Reichstag election would be so great.

Came at Favorable Time

Though it would appear a logical thing to compare yesterday's result with those of the last March 5 election, in reality there can be no comparison. Then nearly 39,000,000 persons voted and the possibility of voting for certain political parties other than the National Socialists existed. Yesterday it was either voting for the Government Party, just a few national names, or nothing.

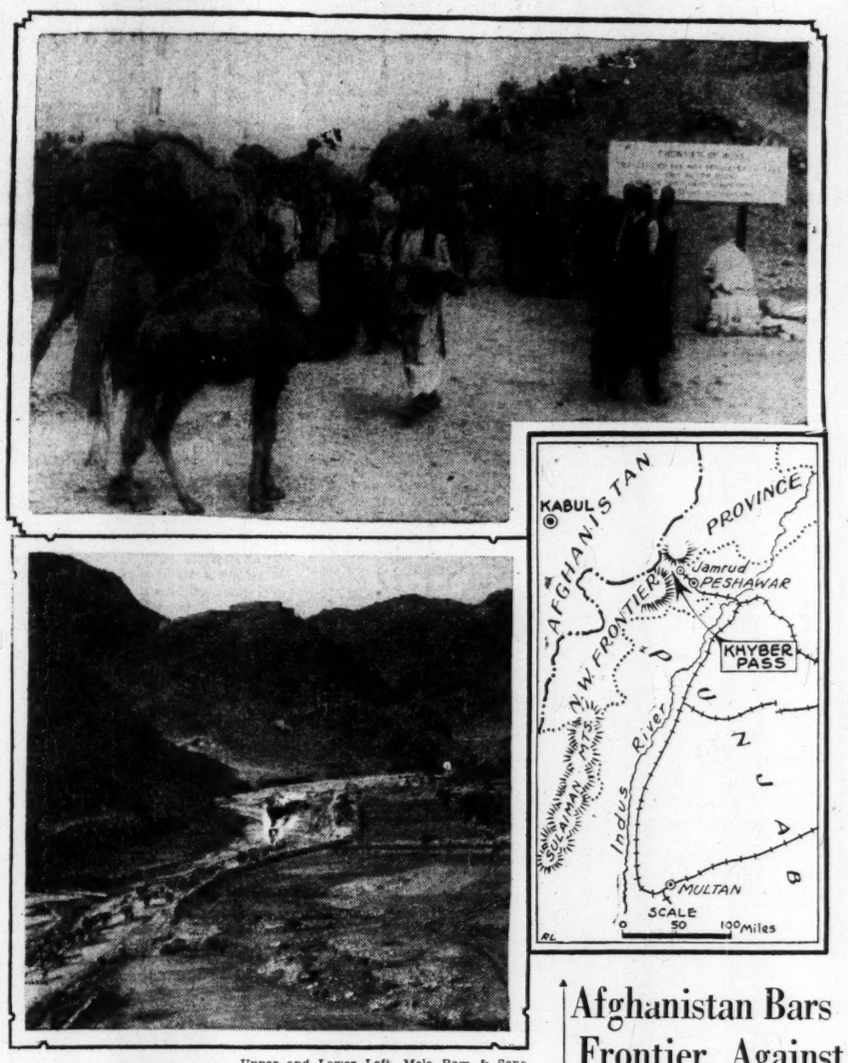
The March election was particularly centered upon home politics. Sunday's vote was more influenced by international considerations of the disarmament issue and the like.

Foreign powers could not have given Herr Hitler a better moment for the election. In home politics a wave of government employment schemes has produced certain tangible results, and in foreign politics one particular issue on which all Germans united, namely hatred of the Treaty of Versailles, alone had to be answered. Such an opportunity gave ample scope for the political strategy of Herr Hitler and his advisers and the propaganda talent of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment.

The result was that in both the Reichstag and plebiscite elections

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Ancient Civilization Pecks at Its Shell



Upper and Lower Left, Mela Ram & Sons.
Lower Right by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Mid-Asia Has Few Railroads

Bottom: Caravan Brings Carpets From Land of Romance to British India. Top: These Travelers Are From Eastern Turkestan. They Have Traveled Through Afghanistan and Are Passing Through the Khyber Pass Into India. Lower Right: Map Shows the Gateway to Interior Asia.

CCC Expansion To Million Men Being Considered

New Civil Works Plan to Yield Varied Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Expansion of the Civilian Conservation Corps to include nearly 1,000,000 men in place of the present 325,000, is under consideration by the Administration.

The growth of this method of caring for the unemployed may come about through the establishment of the new Civil Works Administration. The CCC camps are the President's pride. He considers that thousands of young men have benefited in direct construction of fire trails, pruning trees, improving state and national parks, and preserving forests from fire.

Now Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the camps, has presented to him a list of several thousand projects that he considers could be done by the campers under the works program which has just been formulated to give 4,000,000 men self-sustaining employment. They could help in river and harbor development and beautification, in cleaning up parks, in rehabilitating areas devastated by floods and other disasters and in building more roads in national and state reservations. Age limits on the campers would probably be removed and need made the only test for admittance.

Once the permanent camps, now under construction and completed in most sections, have been definitely located, it is unlikely that they will be abandoned at the expiration of the present period of service, only five months away. Too many millions have gone into the constructoin of mess halls, kitchens, recreation buildings, headquarters buildings, barracks and officers' quarters for this to occur.

A plan is also afoot to send thousands of teachers to the camps to develop an educational program for the young men. Not only would forestry subjects be taught but also elementary academic subjects which many of the men have never had opportunity to study.

Mr. Fechner announced today that a minimum of 1,500,000 needy persons will be benefited directly this winter through payments of cash allotments of the CCC to their dependents. He estimated that 300,000 families would receive checks monthly from the $30 earned by the men in the camps.

Governor of Maine Fills Major Posts

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 13 (AP)—In one swift move, Gov. Louis J. Brann today cleared his calendar of major appointments by nominating a Supreme Court Justice a Superior Court Justice, a Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and a Public Utilities Commissioner.

Superior Court Justice James H. Hudson of Guilford, Republican, was named a Supreme Court Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Justice Frank G. Farrington of Augusta.

State Senator Herbert E. Holmes of Lewiston, Democrat, was named to the Superior Court to succeed Justice Hudson.

Charles O. Beals of Auburn, Republican, was renamed Commissioner of Labor.

State Representative Kingsbury B. Piper of Bangor, Democrat, was appointed to the Public Utilities Commission to succeed Gen. Albert Greenlaw, Republican, of Augusta, whose term expires Nov. 19.

Semi-Revolution Rocks Roumania; Cabinet Is Ousted

King's Authoritarian Plan Discarded and Liberals Are in Saddle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 13—The Liberal Party, which has been in a wilderness of opposition for the past five years, has come dramatically back to office as a result of the downfall of the Vaida-Voevod Cabinet yesterday.

The outgoing ministry succumbed to the irresistible onslaught launched on practically all sides against both its home and foreign policies. Its own party, the National Peasant Party, practically deserted it since Dr. Juliu Maniu and Mr. Ion Mihalache, respectively the President and Vice-President, openly opposed its program and methods of government.

The Cabinet in fact was regarded on all sides as little more than a tool of the King and its downfall, therefore, is a blow to Carol's efforts to upbuild an authoritarian régime.

Signs of the impending storm came a month ago when the executive committee of the Liberal Party, which has been the opposition party since the autumn of 1928—but for the half century preceding, under the leadership of the famous Bratianu family, had dominated Roumanian public life—announced an impending civil resistance campaign to be inaugurated by a giant mass meeting at Bucharest Nov. 15, the day of the opening of the autumnal session of Parliament. A hundred thousand Liberal supporters were to be gathered from all parts of the kingdom to protest against the King's further retention of the National Peasant Party in power.

The Government forbade the Bucharest opposition demonstration and announced that it would use force to prevent it. But the Liberal Party leaders declared they would carry out their plans at all costs.

To prevent clashes in the streets of the capital and the precipitation of violence that might spread to other parts of the country, King Carol informed the Premier of his intention to replace the Cabinet by a more authoritative government.

Once more, in fact as in 1928, a radical Cabinet change has been forced upon the country by the clamor of the "street" and the National Peasant Party at the end of five years' intermittent domination falls from power in the same semi-revolutionary way as it rose.

Dissatisfaction has been growing and many radical movements are now making headway in Roumania. The first task of the new Government therefore will be to vigorously impose law and order.

The Liberal leader, Mr. G. Ion Duca, has been empowered to form a new cabinet on the condition that he take into the Government Mr. Nicholas Titulescu and Mr. Octavian Goga, out-and-out advocate of a dictatorship with no popular following whatsoever, and Mr. George Bratianu who broke away from the main Liberal Party three years ago over the latter's opposition to Carol and formed a group of his own.

Mr. Duca willingly accepted Mr. Titulescu but coöperation with the other two is doubtful.

The Vaida-Voevod ministry is the eighth National Peasant government to rise and fall since that party first came into power five years ago and the new cabinet will be the tenth that has governed Roumania since King Ca[rol] his forced exile, a[t] Bucharest aviati[on] ago.

'Henry' in Address To Folks Back Home Raises Iowa's Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 13—Iowa's "Henry" has been back home to "talk things over with the neighbors," and as a consequence, Iowa's confidence in the "New Deal" as applied to agriculture is at new heights.

"Henry" is Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and the "neighbors" include more than 8000 folks from all parts of the State, many of whom trekked long distances in caravans Saturday night to hear their friend and governmental spokesman outline the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as applied to them.

In a sense it was more than a political address; it was the renewal of a trust. Coming back to his home town for the first time since he was made a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Mr. Wallace admittedly made the trip "to find out whether or not the farmer is ready for compulsory control of production and marketing." His reception must have sent him back to the President with the message that they are not, and that they are still supporting the Administration which they helped to install a year ago.

Turn Handle of New Movie Camera And Out Pop Jabberwocks and Such

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Doolittle's two-headed Pushmepullyou, Alice's Jabberwock and the Monitor dog Snubs can now be taken straight out of the picture book onto the moving picture screen where they will perform the most laughable antics merely at the behest of an attachment that can be fitted onto any ordinary motion picture camera.

This seeming impossibility is performed by a new optical device known as the distortograph. The inventor is Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, whose fame as a photographer is well known from his work with Captain Scott's south pole expedition.

Mr. Ponting calls his new lens the perfect caricaturist. Used on an ordinary "still" portrait it will provide dozens of caricatures while always preserving the likeness. The portrait [can] laugh, wink, open its mouth, [make] faces so that a whole [motion] film can be produced [from] one picture.

This was illustrated by Mr. Ponting to a Monitor representative by a transparency of Charlie Chaplin thrown onto the ground glass of a camera. By the turning of a knob the well-known face slowly altered, one eye winked, then the other; the face widened across the forehead and then elongated.

As applied to film work, Mr. Ponting showed a reel of a farm scene with cows walking along a road. They elongated into huge dachshundlike animals, then gradually contracted until they seemed to be walking on stilts. In a scene taken from Mr. Ponting's window the view could be made to rock as in an earthquake, and buses, cabs and pedestrians were elongated or contracted at the will of the operator.

Mr. Ponting describes his invention as not merely a lens, but as a complete and revolutionary optical system. He says he has worked on it for several years and spent some thousands of pounds on it.

League Crisis Forces Choice Between Two Opposite Aims

Shall It Be Agency of Ideas or One of Penalized Commands?—Serious Faults Evident and Revision of Covenant Considered

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—There is a growing feeling in Europe that the League of Nations has come to the crossroads. One might put it far more strongly. There are those who consider it has proved its ineffectiveness and must decline. But there are others who hold that the crisis furnishes a wonderful opportunity of taking stock—of ascertaining precisely why the League has hitherto failed and of undertaking its drastic reconstruction.

If men of good will were now perfectly sincere, and frankly admitted the fallacies and follies which were committed in the framing of the Covenant and in the subsequent conduct of the League, then there would be an excellent prospect of establishing an organization to which even those nations that have hitherto remained outside could adhere.

The efforts of those who believe in the necessity of such an institution would be well directed in future if, instead of trying to buttress up the features of the League which have not worked, they endeavored to eliminate those features.

Tested for 14 Years

There can surely be no crime of lèse-majesté in suggesting that the first conception of the League was not necessarily perfect. It has now existed for 14 years, and at the present time four of the seven Great Powers remain outside. The United States declined to come in. Russia was ostracized. Japan was offended. Germany considered the League had been employed to enforce the status quo.

Italy has, to say the least, shown itself lukewarm. France was at first skeptical but has since tried to turn the League to its service. Great Britain has done its best to support the League, but in Great Britain voices which are by no means re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Chicago Pleased At Fine Reception Given World Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Victor in its tussle with the depression, the Chicago world's fair, a Century of Progress, closed for the season yesterday with a number of records to its credit. In attendance it outstripped all previous American fairs, with more than 22,317,221 visitors.

As a business proposition, it has done something none of its predecessors did—it was carried on without a government subsidy. Further, it has paid off 50 per cent of its bonds, which is 40 cents on the dollar more than any previous American exposition has returned, and still has prospects of paying in full if 13,000,000 people attend next year. But it has achieved something more than business success, its many friends feel. It has been a stimulus to the nation, they say.

"It indicated a capacity for recovery from depression on the part of the people greater than was supposed to have existed," said Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Nov. 13, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Children's Page 6
The Home Forum 7
"Unto him that is able"
[With Dutch Translation]
News of Art, Music, and the Theater 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Mr. Abbot is at his best when he is using a verbal rapier—it is so much more to his liking than a club or a feather duster. He makes three telling thrusts today in his "Watching the World Go By."

If there are smaller automobiles than the one shown on the Children's page, we should like to hear about them.

You will not wish to miss a word of "A Grand Duke at Grand Rapids," on the Home Forum page.

In response to requests, the Editor's Puzzle today makes its début as a daily feature on the inside back page. Try your hand at it with your blue pencil; then compare your efforts with a corrected form somewhere among the advertisements.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, the Home Building and Gardening page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

An entertaining and instructive series, "Etiquette in Daily Living," will make the first of 25 weekly appearances on Wednesday.

Afghanistan Bars Frontier Against Subversive Raids

British Guard Khyber Pass on Request to Keep Out Revolutionaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, Nov. 13—Drama of world import is being played among the sunny orchards and melon gardens of the mountain fastness of Kabul, capital city of Afghanistan. Zahir Shah, a lad still in his teens, is the chief actor. Zahir has succeeded his murdered father Nadir Shah upon the throne and in the face of plot and counterplot is trying to win the allegiance of 6,000,000 turbaned Afghans inhabiting a mountainous country as big as France.

Turbaned camel men and motor-bus drivers, each wrapped in a voluminous sheepskin coat, shivered today on a bleak plain on the British Indian border at the mud-walled Jamrud fort, impatiently awaiting the lifting of the ban placed upon traffic through the gloomy mountain defile, Khyber Pass, which there debouches into India. Closure of its Khyber Pass has been effected by the British authorities at the request of the Afghan Government. It is to prevent numerous Afghan refugee revolutionaries from creeping back into Afghanistan to raise the standard of revolt before Zahir Shah, consolidates the Government.

Fortunately, Zahir has, as chief ministers, two of his father's brothers, who are prepared to carry on the splendid reform, begun by the late King, who built motor roads, radiating from Kabul in the north, and from Khandahar in the south, opening up the remotest districts of Afghanistan and connecting rail heads in Russian central Asia, on one side, and in British India, on the other.

To travel in Afghanistan in the past was to become the prey of mauraudingtribesmen. Nadir made travel safe by a method cruel but effective. He brought Herat, Afghanistan's gateway into Soviet Russia, within seven days motorbus drive of Chaman, terminus of the British railway connecting with Bombay, and thus with the shipping of the world. Substantial streets have begun to replace slums unimaginable in squalor in the chief Afghan cities.

"Give us 20 years of peace and we will make Afghanistan one of the great nations of the world," was Nadir's boast.

The question of his young son in establishing his position, depends on whether the reform shall continue. But difficulties and dangers are rife. In the south, Nadir came into violent collision with the powerful rival chiefs of the Charki Clan, to which Amanullah, former Amir, now a refugee in Rome, belongs. And this feud continues.

There is trouble with Soviet Russia. Changes in the course of the River Oxus that forms the Afghan-Russian boundary have resulted in disputes in which Communistic propaganda has awakened a nationalism previously dormant among the tribes of non-Afghan origin on both sides of the frontier.

A pretender to the Kabul throne has been only recently driven out of the no-man's-land between northwest India and northeastern Afghanistan. Alarmist rumors are flying among the excitable, suspicious, and highly-armed tribesmen, always liable to be carried away by hotheads into sudden uprisings.

Nevertheless, every day that the new king retains the throne improves the prospect of his remaining there permanently.

Attacks Fail To Halt Gold Buying Policy

President Lets It Be Known He Will Go Ahead in His Experimentation

Surveys the Situation

Woodin Back at Post Asserts He Backs Roosevelt on His Entire Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Out of a series of high-pressure parleys, and to the tune of increasing agitation on the right and left, the Administration let it be known plainly today that President Roosevelt's policies of financial experimentation will march ahead.

Stories of a "money crisis" sprang from a surprise meeting late yesterday when the President summoned his nine chief fiscal advisers to the White House for a survey of American currency problems. Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, was again at the White House early today; inflationist agitators announce a conference to press their claims late this week; and the bond market alone amply reflects the protesting opinions of the nation's financially orthodox population.

From this mass of policy-making, Mr. Woodin—recently returned to his post here—emerged at the White House's behest to hold a press conference that amply asseverated the continuance in possibly enhanced tempo of the factors which have aroused the current strife.

Pressed at the key point of the entire financial discussion—the evidences of shaking confidence in governmental credit as shown in the bond market—Mr. Woodin replied:

Holds Bonds Inviolate

"How can anybody doubt the integrity of bonds of the United States Government?"

"But, Mr. Secretary, people are doubting them, as is shown in the drop in bond prices," his questioners replied.

"Well, they're crazy," shot back Mr. Woodin. "If Government bonds go over the dam I'll go right over with them."

No statement of returning stability, no declaration of monetary soundness, was forthcoming from the chief fiscal officer of the nation. Instead, every indication was that the Government will push ahead with its experiments.

More, not less, radicalism was indicated by the tenor of opinion at White House and Treasury alike. This position comes in denial of accounts widely published today, stating that as a result of opposition from Mr. Woodin and others, the President was backing away from the Warren plan of gold-purchase.

In reply to these statements, the White House first declared that the Secretary of the Treasury would have something to say, and then Mr. Woodin unexpectedly assembled correspondents after he had dismissed them news-less a few minutes before. He declared:

Backs President All the Way

"I want to deny as vigorously as I can that I oppose any of the President's policies. He has been good enough to talk with me on all his issues. I am heartily in sympathy with all his policies. I am backing him to the limit. In saying this, I am speaking as Secretary of the Treasury and for the Treasury Department."

Mr. Woodin also let it be known that he had raised no objections to the fundamentals of the Warren plan or to any of its details. He gave a strong tacit impression that he felt this experiment in particular and the monetary state of the nation in general to be progressing satisfactorily.

What is perhaps a less important issue, Mr. Woodin's continually rumored resignation, is still up in the air. He refused again today to deny this report positively. The Secretary's health, it is well known, has kept him from Washington for much more than half of his term of office. Today he appears condiderably improved, but he positively refused to deny that he would resign "as of Jan. 1," or at any other specified moment. The general conclusion is that Mr. Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of the Treasury, will take over the office.

Last night's White House meeting was a repetition of the conclave which inaugurated the gold-buying policy three weeks ago. It was obviously for stock-taking purposes. A mixed account of developments emerged. On the favorable side were found:

For and Against

Sharp depreciation of the dollar, which, however, was halted when it became panicky.

Coöperation with European central banks thus far in making gold purchases abroad.

Acquisition by the Treasury and RFC of large quantities of newly-mined American gold.

On the less-favorable side were:

Slump in the bond market, indicating distrust of government policy.

Failure of domestic prices, thus far, to increase in anything like the proportion which gold has risen, either internally or externally.

Threat of European retaliation if the present depreciation of the dollar is maintained or pushed lower.

Out of this survey, one tangible act emerged. Today the price for American gold was again elevated—as if to indicate that the experiment would be persistently continued—to $33.45, which is a jump today of 13 cents.

Industries Ask Tariffs to Offset NRA Cost Rises

Construction Code Crisis and Ford's 'Attitude' Faces Johnson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—While awaiting Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's return from the West to tackle the crisis reached in the construction industry code, NRA headquarters revealed today that six American industries have invoked the protection of the Recovery Act against competing foreign imports.

The complaining industries manufacture imitation Oriental rugs, cotton rugs, matches, wool felt hats, lead pencils and watches. If preliminary investigation by the imports division of the NRA justify, the petitions will be referred to the Federal Trade Commission for further investigation which might lead to tariff increases.

In addition to the six industries whose complaints have been accepted for preliminary investigation a similar number have been returned for failure to qualify under the provisions of the Recovery Act.

The act specifies that compensation in higher tariff rates may be sought only where the domestic industry has suffered a competitive disadvantage through compliance with either its code of fair competition or the Blue Eagle agreement.

Small Dollar Boosts Tariff

Charges that certain industries have been seeking higher tariff protection under the NRA which do not themselves conform to its codes and have not therefore suffered from compliance are denied by NRA officials who say that no complaints have been received from any but manufacturers either operating unde codes or Blue Eagle agreements.

The extreme paucity of complaints bears out the general impression here that no important changes will be made in the United States tariff schedules as a result of the Recovery Act provisions. The steady decline of the dollar on foreign exchanges has boosted the effectiveness of existing tariff rates to the point where it will be extremely difficult to justify demands for increases for some time.

In the light of this situation it is the occasion of more surprise that there should be any complaints under the Recovery Act at all—than that there should be so few despite the fact that NRA codes have manifestly boosted domestic production costs in many instances—and boosted them by considerable percentages.

Meanwhile both the construction industry and organized labor were gathering their forces together for the struggle which will develop into major proportions the moment General Johnson is back at his desk. The code at stake involves not only the welfare of some 4,000,000 men potentially employable in the industry, but also the prospects for a building boom which is said to depend entirely on prompt adoption of the proposed code. Labor is determined the code shall not be adopted.

Opposed by Labor

The code is backed not only by the Construction League of the United States, which drafted it, but also by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Lending strength to Construction League forces at the moment is the executive committee of the Associated General Contractors of America, which happens to be in session here this week. A second organization which is also a member of the league, the American Institute of Architects, will be meeting here Thursday in time to lend weight to the code sponsors.

Another issue awaiting General Johnson's return is Mr. Henry Ford. The comptroller-general's office has ruled that Government contracts must be let to the Ford Motor Company when it is low bidder, unless it can be proven that the company is violating the automobile code.

Some NRA officials are disposed to the opinion that Mr. Ford definitely violated the code when he laid off 9000 men on the ground that it was necessary to comply. He did this after General Johnson had offered him exemption if he could prove that the terms of the code actually made the layoff necessary. The offer was never answered. General Johnson may very easily feel that Mr. Ford deliberately took this unnecessary action to throw odium on the NRA.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

RICHMOND, VA.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Miller & Rhoads

"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

RICHMOND, VA.

Sydnor & Hundley

108 E. Grace St.
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SHADES
LINOLEUMS

The Editor's Puzzle

171

If "All right," said the boy, "it that is the way you plan ~~to do~~ to handle the proposition I don't ~~mind~~ ~~think I could like~~ ~~it~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ ~~but~~ ~~I~~ ~~don't~~ ~~want to be tied up~~ with the proposition in any way shape or form."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

'They Did Their Part'

IT WAS 7 a. m. on Armistice Day. The square was empty and silent. No one moved in its deserted quietness as the commuter passed on his way to the trair. In the window of the grocery store a Blue Eagle spread its wings against a background of grocery display. The lettering under it stood out in the slanting sunshine. "We Do Our Part."

Across the square the tiny triangle of green was dyed with the gold of fallen leaves. In the center of the green a modest pillar, topped with a bronze eagle, dominated the square. There was a row of names down the column. The commuter knew them by heart, the list of those who had left the town in uniform and had not come back.

The bronze eagle took on a new significance on this particular morning. Suddenly the commuter saw that there was an addition to the pillar. He crossed the street. Someone had hung a cardboard sign from the eagle's claw, a simple sign lettered by an amateur hand: "They did their part."

Labrador Work Aids Peace, Grenfell Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The way to make peaceful nations is to build peaceful people, according to Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, founder of the Labrador Missions.

Speaking at a reception in his honor given by the English-Speaking Union of the United States on Saturday, Sir Wilfred declared the unselfish services of the American and English people who work in Labrador were building up a sound foundation for real friendly and peaceful sentiment between the nations.

He described Labrador as the only international fishing ground in the world, all its waters and harbors being open to American fishermen. The contacts that grow out of the work, although they relate to simple and natural community interests, are broadening and help to advance the cause of international understanding, he said.

"Some people spend their money seeking pleasure," he continued. "But people who tie themselves up in their own personal interests are not cultivating a peaceful outlook. We should use some of our newfound leisure to learn to love our neighbor better."

Soviet Warns Japan Against Aggression

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP)—Japanese imperialists are charged with establishing an armed base in Manchoukuo, in a manifesto issued by the Far Eastern section of the Communist Party. Warning that Russia is prepared to act quickly in the event of Japanese attempts of aggression in the Far East, the manifesto said:

"Our air fleet . . . is prepared to deal decisive blows at enemy centers of population. . . . With such an array of terrible armament, the Soviet Union would readily kill any desire to compete against our program of peaceful labor."

Issued Nov. 1—two days before Russia protested to Tokyo against the alleged flight of Japanese army planes over Soviet territory—the manifesto emphasized Russia's desire for peace. But, it added, Japan will lay itself open to "immeasurable catastrophe," if her imperialists put their policies into effect.

As this manifesto, newest development in extended differences, was discussed, both Tokyo and Moscow government authorities termed baseless reports published abroad that Japanese planes had been shot down over Soviet territory.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Frederick Hamilton & Staff Inc.

OPTOMETRISTS
OPTICIANS

Eyes Examined
and Glasses Fitted

185 MATHEWSON ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Fosters
For Watches
and
Diamonds

Fosters-Jewelers

FOSTERS JEWELERS BLDG.
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Hitler Victory Interpreted As Unified Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 43,000,000 persons went to the polls and Germany had the exceptional sight in many districts of seeing long queues of voters waiting to cast their ballots.

In the Reichstag election, out of a total of 43,007,577 votes cost, 39,655,288 or 92.9 per cent, voted National Socialist, and 3,352,289 or 7.8 per cent, took the only means available of expressing opposition, which was to cast invalid votes.

In the plebiscite implying support of the Government's foreign policy and withdrawal from the League of Nations the figures were: Total cast 43,464,420, of which 40,618,147, or 93.4 per cent, said yes; 2,050,363, or 4.7 per cent, said no; 790,910, or .9 per cent of the votes, were invalid. These figures are subject to minor corrections.

Analysis of Opposition

Examination of the small opposition votes cast on the ballots according to localities shows these were greatest in Berlin, Leipzig, Westphalia (Ruhr), Thuringia and Cologne, Aachen and Mecklenberg.

The first four of these districts were formerly strong Communist centers and it is evident that many in those areas still have dared to express their convictions. Cologne and Aachen, on the other hand, are in a strong Roman Catholic center, while Mecklenberg is probably dissatisfied with certain big landowners.

In two proclamations Herr Hitler emphasizes the greatness of the occasion. He thanks the German people "from an overflowing heart for this historically unique acknowledgement of true love of peace as well as of our honor and our eternal equal rights. Both my cooperators and I shall be strengthened anew by this vote and will continue to fulfill our duty courageously and untiringly."

Dr. Goebbels in his comment announced, "Our fight goes on. We do not intend to rest on our oars. This election with its tremendous result will be the beginning not only of a new internal political development but will open up a new foreign political perspective.

President von Hindenburg heartily congratulated Chancellor Hitler on the election when the latter called to report results and they discussed the political significance of the balloting.

Composition of Reichstag

It is now possible to get a fairly clear picture of the new Reichstag as it will be when it assembles at the end of this month. It will be the biggest Reichstag on record, having 661 members, as against 648 in the last Parliament. Since an overwhelming majority will be National Socialists, it may be described as the Brown Reichstag.

Others significantly point out it will be the first purely German Reichstag since it will contain only men of Aryan origin. No woman will be among the representatives. The National Socialists never had a single woman deputy, and the women who formerly sat there were principally so-called Democratic or Communist deputies.

The new Reichstag will also have a youthful appearance since most of its members will be between 30 and 45 years of age, the youngest being Herr Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler youth movement. The "father" of the House will again be General Von Lietzmann, but the speech to which such a person was formerly entitled to deliver at the beginning of each session has been abolished. Minister-President Göring will be Speaker of the House.

Germans Vote on Ship On High Seas Off Peru

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 13 (AP)—A 90 per cent vote for the National Socialist Reichstag candidates and almost unanimous support of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's foreign policies were registered by the 394 German residents here who voted aboard a German vessel on the high seas.

The German Legation cabled the following results to their Chancellor yesterday:

For the Reichstag candidates, 355; invalid votes, 19; abstentions, 20.

In the plebiscite: "Yes," 386; invalid, 3; abstentions, 5.

Early this morning 98 women and 296 men from the total of 463 registered German National Socialists living in Lima and its outskirts, moved toward the Port of Callao in automobiles, omnibuses, tramcars and railroad trains to board the German steamer Effurt. The voting began at 10 a. m. and was ended in three hours, while the ship steamed outside Peruvian territorial waters.

Reich Vote Minimized By Austrian Newspapers

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Pro-Government and Socialist newspapers, with few exceptions, today discount the result of the German election yesterday as "a farce outcome" of ball and chain balloting.

The semi-official Politische Korrespondenz, referring to the balloting as "the so-called Reichstag election," announces that "private advices from Germany conclusively show Hitler would not have received anywhere near 50 per cent of the total vote if the balloting had been really free."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office vigorously denied rumors that an Austrian election was expected soon. The last nation-wide election was in 1930, 18 months before Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss became Chancellor.

Two prominent Socialists were among 225 who were handled roughly yesterday in the Government's stern suppression of threatened disorders on the fifteenth anniversary of the Austrian Republic.

One was Friedrich Adler, the Socialist leader who was accused of slaying the Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1916, and now a popular figure in Vienna. He was released last night after two hours in jail. The other was Hugo Thaler, Socialist vice-president of the Lower Austrian Diet.

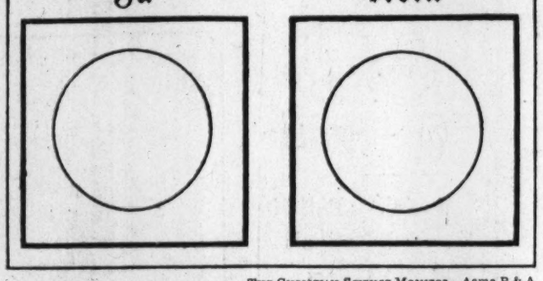
Lake Shore Mines Net

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., a Canadian gold producer, reports a net income of $7,215,192 for the fiscal year ended June 30, equal to $3.60 a share. This compares with $7,797,011, or $3.90 a share, in the previous fiscal year.

Germany's Decisive Ballot

Billigst Du, deutscher Mann, und Du, deutsche Frau, die Politik Deiner Reichsregierung, und bist Du bereit, sie als den Ausdruck Deiner eigenen Auffassung und Deines eigenen Willens zu erklären und Dich feierlich zu ihr zu bekennen?

Ja | Nein



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

Sunday's Election Points the Future

The English Translation Is: Dost Thou, German Man or German Woman, Approve of the Policy of Thy Reich Government, and Art Thou Ready to Acknowledge This Policy as the Expression of Thine Own Viewpoint and Thine Own Will, and Solemnly to Pledge Thyself to It?

Hidden Rackets Are Revealed In 'Help Wanted' Column 'Ads'

True experiences in answering typical newspaper "help wanted" advertisements show how carefully worded "ads" are used to prey upon those who are seeking needed employmnt. They emphasize need for most careful investigation before offers are accepted. The names of persons and firms used in these articles are fictitious. This is the last of six articles.

The Law of Averages

The question, "After college, what?" applied with blunt force to Fred and Bernie, classmates and roommates through four years of learning at an eastern college. Marshaling all their available cash after commencement they took their joint vehicle, appropriately named, "Alma Motor," and headed for points west. Greeley's admonition, "Go west young man, go west," was not to be lightly cast aside, indeed not. After doing the Fair and the Grand Canyon, they discovered that by budgeting their funds with extreme care they might manage to get home. After their arrival home, it was Fred who found the advertisement. "Listen to this," he said to Bernie one evening when the latter made his customary visit, "Opportunity for several college men to make good money traveling. Educational work. Training given. Powers Publishing Co."

"That sounds all right," said Bernie, "let's go down."

"This work is strictly commission," they were told by Mr. Flint who interviewed them, "but the commission is exceptionally high. We have men out in the field now who are making from $50 to $75 a week."

Fred and Bernie exchanged glances. "That," went a telegraphic message, "would be great."

Rendering Real Service

"Not only are these men," he went on, "earning good incomes, but they are rendering a real service to the people in the communities in which they are sent."

More glances. Another telegraphic message. "That makes it even better."

Mr. Flint continued. "We are publishing an educational set of books—something for the mothers to use in assisting in the school work of their children. These mothers will welcome you with open arms. They are vitally interested in anything that concerns their offspring. We will give you two weeks' training in a sales class. The training will be very valuable to you in selling anything. We teach you the complete mechanics in making a sale, from attracting attention, arousing interest, creating desire, right through to closing the sale. We teach you how to tell what motives influence certain types of people and how to use that motive in closing sales. Everything we teach you will help you sell."

So the next sales class included Fred and Bernie. They went through all the studies of psychology, phrenology, and rhetoric. The eight-page sales talk they learned verbatim. At the end of two weeks the introduction, "Good morning, Mrs. Jones, I'm here in the interest of Mary's education," came automatically to their lips.

At the close of the class they were again turned over to Mr. Flint. "Now," he said, "you will start in Maxwell. That is 200 miles from here and a very good field. Then take these towns in order. Best wishes, and "say it with orders."

Give Him a Lesson

When they got downstairs, Fred said, "Bernie, let's give Mr. Flint a lesson in salesmanship."

"How?"

"Well, here is the idea. He is sending us 200 miles away. He should pay our fare at least."

"That's right, We'll do it."

The next morning the boys approached Mr. Flint, and after repeating a carefully rehearsed program got $25 for railroad fare. "Now," said Mr. Flint, "remember one thing. You've had a splendid training and you have a fine proposition. If you work hard, the law of averages will take care of you. The law of averages never fails."

By hitch-hiking to Maxwell the boys were enabled to keep the $25 intact until they arrived at their destination. After locating in a pleasant, homey, rooming house, they made a frontal attack on the town.

They combed the town fine—up one street and down the next. "Good morning Mrs. Jones, I'm here in the interest of Mary's education," became the phrase of the day in Maxwell. No mother of young children did they leave unspoken to. And after it was all over, just one order was duly signed and acknowledged in their nice, new order book.

Naturally, such work as they had done could not help but have made friends, especially as they had attended church services and the band concerts. Their funds, having reached the point of almost total extinction, a new attack was made on the town, but from a different angle. In a few days Mr. Flint received a letter and a package.

"Dear Sir:" the letter read, "We are sending you the prospectus and selling kit you loaned us. Having offered every mother in Maxwell an opportunity to improve the education of her children we feel that this missionary work offsets the $25. You will be glad to learn that one of us has a job in a woodworking plant and the other in a department store. This is a nice town and we like it here. The only trouble is that the people here never heard of the 'law of averages.' Sincerely yours, Fred and Bernie."

De Valera Again Invited To Act for 'Six Counties'

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Nov. 13 (AP)—Reports circulated here Nov. 11 that a conference of Republicans from "the six counties"—otherwise Ulster—have invited Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, to stand as a candidate in the Northern Ireland elections, Nov. 30.

The move follows Mr. de Valera's statement in the Fianna Fail convention that it was not his will that he ceased to be a representative of the people of North Ireland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pure Food Store

MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, Prop.
5548 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone CLEVELAND 4500

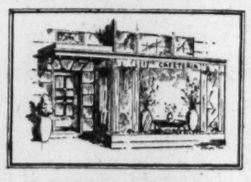
Quality groceries, meats, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, squabs, lobsters, etc. Now serving over 300 families in Chevy Chase, Edgemoor and Battery Park. Five trucks and special delivery car insure prompt service.

MEMBER DISTRICT GROCERY STORES, INCORPORATED

We sell at their advertised prices.

Avignone Freres
1777 Columbia Road
CATERERS
CONFECTIONERS
Ice Creams and Fancy Ices
Pastries and Candies
DINE in our delightful Mezzanine Dining Room
Enjoy the varied cuisine of a distinguished French chef.
SUNDAY DINNER. $1.00
During the Week. 75c
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



17th Cafeteria
724 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner a la Carte
Fresh Vegetables

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY
DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

A quality ideal — that won't be lowered!
St. Albans New Fall
TOPCOATS
$24.50
"The Young...
131...

Pruitt & Zimmerman
Incorporated
REGISTERED PLUMBERS
ROOFERS
ELECTRICIANS
LOCKSMITHS
HEATING
Distributor for
R-S OIL BURNERS
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONE-STOP SERVICE
GAS, OILS, TIRES, BATTERIES
PARKWAY FILLING STATION
14TH and PARK ROAD, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GREASING, WASHING, PARKING
ROAD WORK Phone Col. 6554

...llies' Inn

Big Works Fund Nearly Gone As Requests Arrive

Federal Program of Projects May Require More Money From Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The $3,300,000,000 public works fund is more than four-fifths allotted, with only about $646,513,016 left.

The shrinkage of available money while applications for aid are still coming in has brought up the question whether the fund should not be enlarged when Congress convenes by at least $1,700,000,000 to bring it up to $5,000,000,000.

About 1300 applications from municipalities are on file, with the prospect that much of the remaining money probably will be used by the new Federal Housing Corporation which is to construct low-cost dwellings.

In the 18 weeks since he assumed direction of the public works program, Mr. Harold L. Ickes has passed on allotments totaling $2,653,486,984. The latest large sum went to the Civil Works Administration set up last week to take 4,000,000 men off the relief rolls within the next three months or so by giving them self-sustaining work. The line of demarcation in the type of jobs to be given these men and those for which the Public Works Administration will lend municipalities money is being drawn by officials of the two groups.

No municipalities which submit a project to the Public Works Administration can get money for the same project from the Civil Works Administration, which Mr. Harry L. Hopkins will head. On the whole, the projects approved by the new group will not include heavy construction, but will be of a type that can be put under way in a short time, such as park and playground work, sewer construction, clean-up work, etc.

The average daily allotment made by Mr. Ickes has been $21,059,420. If allotments continue at the same rate, the entire fund will be exhausted before Christmas. Allotments have been made for about 700 non-federal projects, while federal projects, including federal-aid highways, number approximately 10,000.

While the recovery highway program is moving ahead with increased speed in most states, Mr. Ickes has dispatched letters to the governors of 10 states, requesting more speed in the awarding of contracts.

The Public Works Administration now is engaged in a determined drive to aid the heavy industries and building trades. Allotment of $135,000,000 for loans to railroads is calculated to stimulate activity in the capital goods industries. Last Tuesday's elections will aid construction with the voters of many cities and towns passing favorably on bond issues for financing projects which have either been pending or will now be filed.

Postal Air Rates Reduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Cheaper air postal rates from England to South Africa have been announced here by the Postmaster-General. The new air letter rate is 10d. per half ounce. The South African Post Office proposes reducing the rate from South Africa to England to the same amount.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOYLAND
Is Open

Come in now and see the display of popular toys and charming dolls on our Third Floor—and note the low prices. Bring the children, too.

KING'S PALACE
810-818 7th St., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Busy Time Keeping Up Her Engagements

Falls Far Short of Leading Secluded, Retired Existence Preferred by Practically All Her Predecessors in the White House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's conception of what the President's wife can and should do is a far cry from that of some of her predecessors. Her program for last week is typical of how full she fills her days. Her diary would read something like this:

"Monday—Conference with newspaper women; tea for about 40 women holding executive positions in the State and Treasury Departments.

"Tuesday—'At home' to a group of wives of diplomats; later received at tea about 175 guests who had left their cards at the White House, indicating their desire for social recognition; still later, received with the President, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar.

"Wednesday—Went to New York to address the opening of the Junior League's School on Public Affairs. Attended exhibition of furniture from my Valkill factory held in the Roosevelt town house. Held press conference for New York reporters. Visited Mrs. Henry Parish, my godmother.

"Thursday—Met James and Betsy at the dock on their return from Europe. Flew to Washington to speak at meeting of the Women Crusaders of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, of which I am national chairman, stopping en route to visit newspaper man, confined in Baltimore. Entertained at tea for Miss Grace Moore, singer, and others.

"Friday—Flew to Richmond, Va., to speak at Child Welfare meeting. Luncheon with Gov. John G. Pollard and Mrs. Pollard, of Virginia. Back in Washington in time to attend National Chrysanthemum Show at which a large yellow bloom was named in my honor.

"Saturday—Went with President to place red rose on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington in commemoration of Armistice Day. Entertained house guests from New York, taking them to the entertainment of the local Drama Guild."

After a breath over the week-end, the President's wife was off again today for New York to attend a piano recital at which Jose Iturbe was to play for the benefit of the Women's Trade Union League.

In between times, Mrs. Roosevelt entertains guests at luncheon and dinner, drives her own car, edits her magazine page, reads and answers her correspondence and runs many of her own errands, such as going to the bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Robert of Paris Inc
Have Your COIFFURE
DESIGNED BY
MR. ROBERT
Artist in Hair Dressing
PERMANENT WAVES, $10.00
JUNIOR WAVES, $7.50
1514 Connecticut Ave. No. 2776-2777
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode
Gude's
MAIN STORE. 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at
3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue
1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. FRANK CO.
Feminine Apparel
F STREET AT 12TH
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Featuring New Arrivals of Smart
MILLINERY
For Street and Dressy Wear
$1.95, $3.95 and up
MILLINERY—MAIN FLOOR

The Hecht Co. Has a Great Assortment of
Men's Suits
Overcoats
Topcoats, Tuxedos
at $25
Saxon-Weave One-Trouser Suits, Sheldon Two-Trouser Suits, Knittex Topcoats, Sheldon Overcoats, Sheldon Topcoats. All this season's styles, materials, colors. And with prices going up daily, it would be wise to buy while such fine clothing can be bought for only $25.
Second Floor—The Hecht Co.
THE HECHT CO.
F Street at 7th NA 5100
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
Entertain Your Guests in the Tea Room
during the busy autumn days. Your guests will appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing them here—and will enjoy the splendid cuisine, the excellent service, and the quiet atmosphere which invites visiting.
TEA ROOM—SEVENTH FLOOR

Penn Avenue at 8th
Kann's
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOYLAND IS OPEN!
Bigger, more attractive, more exciting than ever is this 1933 Toyland at Kann's. Everyone is invited to come and see the Electric Trains running—the hundreds of beautiful Dolls—the Toy Autos that look just like real cars—the Bicycles, Games, Mechanical and Educational Toys! It's a great sight! And it's a great place to buy the things that will please the youngsters you happen to know. Bring the children with you! Come often!

HIGHEST QUALITY
Milk, Cream and Cottage Cheese....
WE DO OUR PART
Chestnut Farms Dairy is internationally known as "The World's Model" . . . an honor won purely because of the SUPERIOR QUALITY . . . the dependable SAFETY . . . the absolute PURITY of its products. Use them EVERY DAY in your cooking . . . and ask for them by name.

EXTRA QUALITY—NO EXTRA COST!
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1011

Peace Offensive Is Launched By World Alliance

Good-Will Congress Lays Down Its Program for Aggressive Drive

By Walter W. Van Kirk
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—A vigorous peace offensive was launched here by the World Alliance for International Friendship at the closing session of its good-will congress.

Consultation by the United States with other nations, international control of the traffic in arms and munitions, substantial and immediate reduction of armaments, an embargo on armaments to nations resorting to military conflict in violation of their respective peace pledges and the abolition of all compulsory military training in civil educational institutions, were among the steps recommended on Saturday by the World Alliance as leading toward international understanding and good will.

The peace proposals were laid before the congress by Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School.

A closer and more official relationship between the United States and the League of Nations was urged by the delegates. Political and economic isolationism was deplored as tending toward war.

Historic Attitude

"The historic attitude of aloofness," the congress said, "could not save us from participation in the World War, and our isolationist policy after the war failed to protect us from the war's tragic aftermath. In following the road to national recovery and to a new prosperity our nation cannot stop at its own geographic boundaries."

The World Alliance, committed through the years to a policy of cooperation with Geneva, called upon the United States to abandon its policy of political aloofness from the institutions established after the war to preserve the peace of mankind. "Only through a close, cordial, effective coöperation with the League of Nations, the World Court and other international instruments, can we fulfill our destiny as a free people," it was said.

Taking up the challenge in President Roosevelt's message to the heads of 54 governments last May the alliance recommended that the nations enter into a multilateral agreement to keep their respective military forces within their own borders. It was urged that the United States "declare that it will not send armed forces beyond its own borders and that it will eliminate and abandon all weapons of offensive warfare whenever the other nations will do likewise."

Turning its attention to the Far Eastern situation the World Alliance after commending the President for the contemplated return of the Atlantic fleet from the Pacific, recommended that immigration laws be modified to avoid racial discrimination against Oriental peoples. This, in effect, in the judgment of the congress, means the repeal of the exclusion law under the terms of which aliens ineligible to citizenship are debarred from entering the United States.

World Relations Courses

Not content with simply denouncing military training the congress recommended that civil education institutions offer courses in world relations as an alternative to enrollment by students in courses of military training.

In the closing address of the congress, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, urged the American people to support the Roosevelt disarmament proposals at the World Disarmament Conference. "We can demand," said Dr. Woolley, "that there shall be no indefinite postponement of the conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments. Our Ambassador-at-Large, Mr. Norman Davis, has stood valiantly for that continuance. What if the conference does not move as swiftly as we would like? It is far better to go on than to adjourn. We pay a price for war, and a terrible price it is. Is it unreasonable to pay a price for peace, the price of coöperation and consultation in time of world crisis? They shall not end—these days of effort toward an international relationship based on reason. Take your stand on that platform and never flinch."

Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York City, was reëlected president of the World Alliance for International Friendship and Mr. Fred B. Smith of New York was continued in his position as chairman of the executive committee. The delegates voted that the 1934 good-will congress should be held in Indianapolis

Reëlected President Of Friendship Alliance

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. William P. Merrill

Navy to Hold Tactical Exercises Off California

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—The greater part of America's naval forces, more than 100 ships, puts to sea tomorrow for three days of tactical exercises off the California coast. It will be the first time the world's greatest sky-ship, the U. S. S. Macon, maneuvers with the navy.

Because of the passing of Rear Admiral Ridley McLean, battleship commander, 51 ships of the United States fleet remained at anchor here instead of sailing today. Admiral McLean, a native of Tennessee, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1894. He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection; commanded the gunboat Marietta during the Reyes Rebellion in Nicaragua and served in the World War. He was author of the "Bluejackets' manual."

Juvenile Jumping Is Tried at Horse Show in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — British, American and other army teams rode and jumped in the arena of Madison Square Garden on Saturday and Sunday, with several more important international events on the program for the two remaining days of the National Jubilee Horse Show. Juvenile riding played a big part in the closing events last week.

The Brooks-Bright Foundation Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten, to be contested for annually at the national and international shows, which has never been won twice by the same exhibitor, added still another candidate for the list when Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim captured it this year, with Firenze Popover, after a jump-off with three other horses.

Then the Bowman Challenge Cup brought practically every horse and every rider of the international team into the arena. The winner was Ugly, of the United States Army team, ridden by Lieutenant Raguse, with half a fault. Tanbark, of the American team, won the jump-off, with half a fault, over Blarney Castle, of Irish Free State, and Orient, of Sweden.

In addition to the classic Good Hands Cup for boys and girls under 17, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which sponsored that event and has made it a feature at every horse show in the country, has instituted a new event of a similar character, involving jumping, which was contested for on Saturday evening, for the first time. Miss Rosamond F. Murray, of Brooklyn, was the winner. In the Horsemanship Cup contest, Miss Audrey Hasley of Little Silver, N. J., won.

Art Notes

Fogg Museum

One cannot visit the Fogg Museum at Harvard these days without encountering some fresh surprise in exhibiting. The connection with the university and pedagogic needs stimulates the Fogg to show special collections the thought of which might not occur to other museums. At present there are two displays which we may study and enjoy: a group of objects of Etruscan art, and a set of collotypes of Japanese masterpieces in scroll painting.

In art history Etruria serves as an introductory paragraph to Rome, just as Crete prefaces Athens. However, when we study these earlier epochs, we find them self-sufficient and fully developed in their own styles and specialties. In many respects these relics of Etruria exhibit greater imagination and liveliness than the sophisticated Roman successors. These statuettes and bronzes and jewels combine the fresh touch of primitivism with the grace and elegance of the Orient. Influences had penetrated from Asia Minor: stylistic points, ideas, methods of ornamentation. Excessive ornament in Roman art seems like heavy freight: in Etruscan art it appears elegant and saucy.

At the Fogg Museum there are several terra cotta cinerary urns on the covers of which are modeled portraits of the interred. The elaborate Roman sarcophagus, carved richly of marble, grew out of this humble origin. The handling of the rose-tinted clay is free and loose, not at all trim and precise as it is in the later ceramics which were made under Greek influence. The gold ornaments are particularly beautiful, especially a finely wrought fibula.

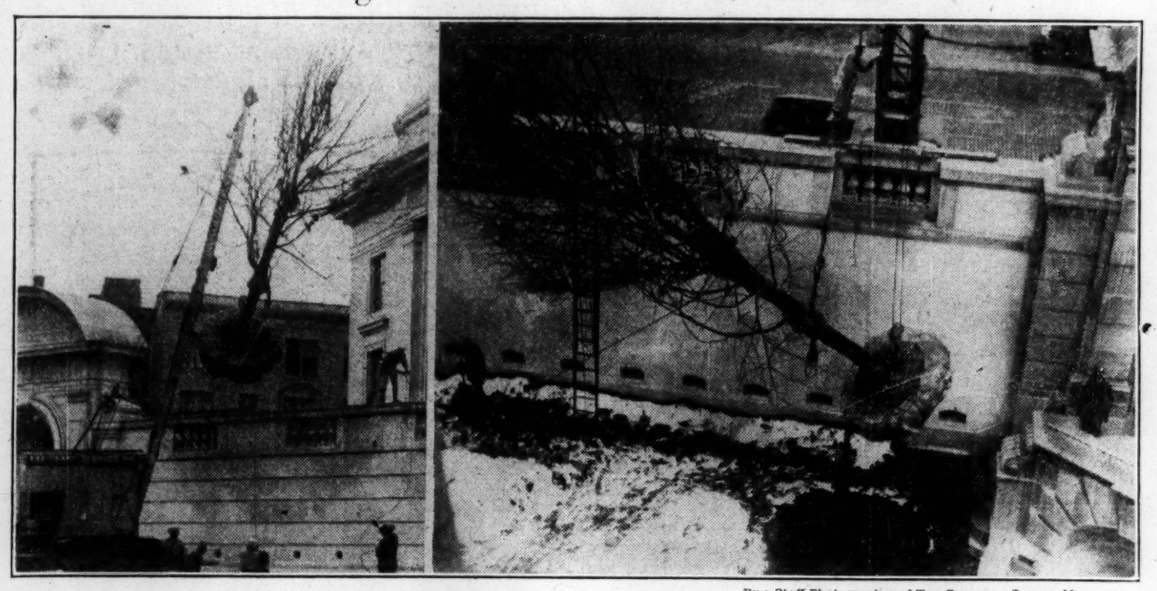
In another gallery are unrolled long reproductions of Japanese scrolls, made over a period of eight centuries. These are splendid collotypes, conveying to the onlooker very closely the quality of line and textural character of the originals. The latter, priceless treasures, are out of reach of most of us; we must be content with the next best things, their reproductions. D. A.

Kiwanians Told to Heed Present-Day Challenge

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Kiwanians were called upon Nov. 11 by their international secretary, Mr. Fred C. W. Parker of Chicago, to accept the challenge of present-day social, governmental and political affairs.

"The faithful participation of individual members in practical politics, especially locally and through the faithful discharge of duties, local government may be made simpler more scientific and business-like, and freed from spoilsmen, self-seeking office holders and grafters," he said.

Lifting 30-Foot Trees Over a 17-Foot Wall



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lindens in Transit to Garden of New Christian Science Publishing House

Two large-leafed European lindens (Tilia euchlora) went over the garden wall of the new Christian Science Publishing House today while camera shutters clicked and a newsreel artist ground out yards of film copy.

It no longer causes comment when 30-foot trees are transplanted, but when they must be hoisted over a 17-foot wall as well—that's news. These two lindens are to be placed on either side of the fountain in the garden. Bay State Nurseries, where they were purchased, report there are very few in the United States, but they are remarkably sturdy for city planting where smoke and exhaust fumes frequently destroy less hardy species.

Proponents Watch Massachusetts For Unemployment Aid

Massachusetts was presented today as the State to which all proponents of unemployment insurance are looking if unemployment reserves are to be set up against recurrent depressions.

This in substance was what Mr. Edwin S. Burdell, executive of the Ohio State Relief Commission, told the Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment today at a public interest, with some of its leading

Ohio, according to Mr. Burdell, has demonstrated widespread public interest with some of its leading manufacturers behind the unemployment insurance movement. During the last session, he said, a measure to effect unemployment insurance passed the House of Representatives in Ohio and almost passed the Senate.

He recommended in the establishment of unemployment insurance a set-up with the Federal Government income tax system in order to collect premiums from employers and the abolition of fee-paying employment agencies. These agencies could be replaced by public employment offices which would assist in the administration of unemployment insurance.

Wells Displaces Berry As Tennessee Engineer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mr. George H. Wells, an assistant at Public Works Administration headquarters, was appointed by Secretary Ickes today to replace Mr. Harry S. Berry, who was dismissed by the administration as Tennessee State Public Works engineer.

In Nashville, Mr. Berry declined to comment upon the action. He was ousted by Mr. Ickes for circulation of a letter in Tennessee intimating that public works loans would not have to be repaid. Mr. Wells organized the Public Works Administration in Mississippi, served as a trouble shooter in several states, and has been an engineer on important public works construction in Ohio.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Sign of the Red Herring

It begins to look as though the blue overalls of the workingman are to be used as the red herring to drag across the trail of the tavern controversy. Sponsors of the tavern have suddenly developed a compassion for the worker after his liquor often conspicuously absent for the worker after his bread.

Mr. John J. Kearney, representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was not blind to this sudden conversion. Rising to defend the tavern before the legal affairs committee today, he prefaced his speech with the observation that the apparent concern of some of the legislators for the worker after his liquor might better be manifested by concern for the worker after greater social advantages.

Bargaining Collectively

A strike of 500 Italian employees of 158 bakeries in greater Boston was settled today after a week's walkout. The workers netted a 48-hour week as contrasted with a week of 60 hours and wages higher than the old rate of pay by approximately $5.

* * *

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today told his department heads that only through the strictest of economy can the city get by till the end of the present fiscal year on the budget now in effect. He told the heads of the several departments directly under his control that they must find ways and means to make the money appropriated to their several departments suffice.

* * *

The Mayor paid his respects to the state tax appeal board and insisted that it was so reducing assessments that it was embarrassing seriously many of the cities of the Commonwealth, Boston most of all. He insisted that right now the board of tax appeals has before it petitions for reductions of not less than $600,000,000 in property valuations.

* * *

He said that anyone who could afford a good, shrewd attorney to take a case before the Tax Appeal Board had a splendid chance to have his assessment reduced. He went so far as to assert that some attorneys even solicited such business.

Subway Talk Again

The Huntington Avenue project bobbed up again today as Mayor James M. Curley in conference with Gov. Joseph B. Ely, presented a third plan for effecting it. The plan, involving expenditures of $4,800,000, calls for a two-level structure, one for vehicular traffic and the lower level for rapid transit, to run from Copley Square to the Boston Opera House.

* * *

The Mayor was accompanied by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated, Mr. Thomas Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission; Mr. Herbert Stearns, engineer; Mr. Frederick Fay of the city planning board, and Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation council.

LaRue Brown Named To Help Prosecution

Appointment of Mr. La Rue Brown, prominent Boston attorney, by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, as a special assistant attorney-general to coöperate with the federal agents prosecuting the indicted officials of the closed Federal National Bank chain, is expected to aid greatly in the prosecution of the case.

Mr. Brown, according to Mr. Arthur Guy, State Bank Commissioner, has in hand the facts concerning the inter-bank transactions of the Federal National and its affiliates. He also has been acting as special counsel to the bank commissioner in the preparation of the civil suits in behalf of four of the affiliated banks. While engaged in this work, it is said that he has uncovered irregularities which come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

In naming Mr. Brown to aid Mr. Irving McCann, assistant United States Attorney in charge of the prosecution of the Federal National cases, Mr. Warner said that the Commonwealth should lend every possible assistance in the cases because of the great number of people affected by the bank's' alleged illegal transactions.

Hungary Backs Italy On Need of Germany In Arms Discussions

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Italy's contention that the present Disarmament Conference is sterile without the presence of Germany was backed up by Hungary today. As a result, observers said they believed present negotiations were doomed to failure in their existent form.

The Hungarian effectives committee announced that it would maintain the attitude of an observer strictly and Italy announced that it ignored everything approved by the great powers since July 15, when Germany accepted the original plan of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain as a basis for discussion.

This means that Hungary, like Italy, deems that the conference without Germany is futile, and Italy rejects the London and Paris agreements and the plan of Sir John Simon of Great Britain, which was submitted the day Germany left the League.

Meanwhile, today, delegates were concentrating on expected proposals from Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany. It was reported in German circles that Herr Hitler will offer France a non-agression pact preliminary to talking disarmament from a fresh angle.

Schools of Nation Urged to Control Diploma Racket

Give Only to Those Who Earn Them by Study, Educator Tells Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13—Schools of the nation should restrict their diplomas to "men of reasonable scholarship," thus working to end the trend toward college attendance that has made it "the great American racket," in the opinion of Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, president of Washington & Jefferson College in Washington, Penna. Speaking before the New Jersey State Teachers' Association here last night, Dr. Hutchison voiced strong criticism of young men and women who go to college for financial and social advancement and who "sell their services on the strength of their diplomas."

"Such students after graduation have been found in shocking numbers in corrupt professional practices, defalcations, concealment of corporation liabilities and assets, peddling of questionable securities, watering of stock, evasion of income and other taxes, bribery, widespread municipal graft and the predatory exploitation of public resources," he declared. On the other hand, Dr. Hutchison voiced confidence that a change was under way and that "eventually students once more would go to college for education and culture—to the delight of the institution and its faculty."

Dr. Hutchison held that "studies, lectures, professors, laboratories and classrooms are only kindling" and that "these must be touched by the fire of student ambition before there can be flame." He declared that if diplomas were restricted to "men of reasonable scholarship," students would "again seek that wide and thorough knowledge, that mastery of difficult and important subjects, that scientific method and that discipline and balance of their own powers which is scholarship.

"An appreciation of fine thought, of art, of music that is music, an understanding of emotions and aspirations, a hunger for that which is lovely—these entwined in and through the thoughts of a man are culture," he said.

"There is something peculiarly revolting in the university graduate who has not these things, but he had to be accepted. Now the compulsion is past."

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, envisaged a migration of adults back to school as new leisure gives opportunity to satisfy old hungers for knowledge. She said the Administration intended to assist the return to school of adolescents who have lost their jobs through the NRA ban on child labor.

Big Feet Will Foot the Bill at Party At Swampscott Church–Charge by Inch

Big feet mean big money tonight. At the First United Church of Swampscott somebody within the Christian Endeavor Society—possibly a committee on rules and regulations, is waiting for the scuffle of feet on the church steps. And the louder the scuffle; the more resounding the slap of sole leather on asphalt, the higher soars the peak of the profits.

Latterly there has been a depression. But prosperity will visit the Christian Endeavor Society tonight laterally.

For there is to be a poverty party given at the First United Church tonight. The merrymakers will come in rags and tags—but, if they wish to save money they will not come in oversize shoes. For the committee will be at the door with a yardstick, a foot rule, or what-not as prosperity comes in on the hoof, as it were.

Cinderella-dimensioned slippers will draw a frown of disapproval tonight, and Charlie Chaplin feet be stamped as measuring up to NRA standards. Guests of the evening will stop at the door and have their feet measured, and be charged an admission price based on the length of their soles. "Give us an inch and we take a cent" is the slogan for the party tonight, and the Endeavor Society's coffers will fill as income arrives by the foot.

To Tour Manufacturing Centers

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—D. J. MacNaughton of the International Tin Research and Development Council, London, will soon start a tour of important manufacturing centers in America, including Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Youngstown and Pittsburgh, for the purpose of outlining an international program designed to increase the use of tin.

Honest Man 'Stole' a Car Without Meaning to Do It

With the carefree abandon of the honest citizen, William Ford of Belmont went his way yesterday morning. He climbed into the car he had left parked in Central Square. His conscience was as clear as the windshield through which he gazed upon a world that was just about all right.

Cheerily he turned the ignition switch and stepped on the starter. Merrily he rolled out on to Massachusetts Avenue. He had parked no longer than the law allows, the gas tank was full, so were the tires. All was right with the world.

Just when the pall of uncertainty began to settle over his innocent head, William can not be sure. But gradually the brightness of his sky there crept a kind of gloom. Maybe it was when he found a tear in the upholstery that shouldn't have been there. Or perhaps it was when it bobbled on the car tracks in a way it had never bobbled before. At any rate, after driving all day, William Ford of Belmont decided to go over the car thoroughly and find out just what was the matter.

He got out. He looked. And the cloud of gloom became a clock that enveloped him. Over the horizon of his imagination swept a crowd of foreboding possibilities. For the car that he had so merilly driven away from its parking place in Central Square was not his own. It was the same make, the same model, the same color, but his car it was not. He sat on the running board and thought about it. He pictured sharp-eyed motorcycle cops peering at passing cars for the very license plate that was on the rear of the car he was driving.

At last he made up his mind. The stuff that comes to the front and faces whatever odds asserted itself. Grim of jaw and set of face William Ford of Belmont journeyed to the police station to confess his fault. Courageously he entered the grim portals of the police station. Unfalteringly he told his story.

The police were understanding despite his fears and when he came out of the station he walked with a firmer stride. Some of the old springiness was back in his step. Back to its parking place he drove the car that was not his own. And there his own old faithful "Lizzie" was standing, patiently waiting.

Cheerily he turned the ignition switch and stepped on the starter. And faithfully starter and battery answered his call. Once again the sun shone. William Ford of Belmont had his own car back again. All's right with the world.

Boston-New York
$2
NRA
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street
Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

New York IS A FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.
Lexington Avenue
49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR

When you forget to Remember
You never meant to forget it—
That birthday that you forgot;
Or, you'd like to remember that hostess
Who showed you such kindly thought.
Then make use of that tenderest token
Which expresses your sentiment best—
Evans Art—more than any word spoken—
In Flowers, meets every test.
EVANS ART IN FLOWERS
509 Lexington Ave. at 48 St.
Eldorado 5-1820
NEW YORK

FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA!
SEE NEWSPAPERS ON AND AFTER NOV. 15th

ADAMS AND SWETT
RUG CLEANSERS
Since 1856
Throughout the extreme rise and fall in prices, we have maintained a stability based on our costs for good workmanship plus good working material. Therefore, our prices are no higher today than before the N.R.A.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury NRA HIGhlands 4100

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3
THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone 102

BAKED GENUINE
SMITHFIELD HAMS
75c lb. (Raw Weight)
BAKED COUNTRY
VIRGINIA HAM
60c lb. (Raw Weight)
BAKED COUNTRY
SHOULDERS
30c lb. (Raw Weight)
HOME-MADE
FRUIT CAKE 75c lb
SHIPPED ANYWHERE
Ewart's Cafeteria
112-114 No. 5th St., Richmond, Va.
322 Fifteenth St. N. W. and 13th and P Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins NOV. 10

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
57 HANOVER AND 897 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.
570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS.

The CENTER of RECOVERY
Today New York is the natural goal of alert people seeking fresh opportunities ...buying, selling, trading. The Taft...Times Square's great, modern hotel... is in the midst of all business and entertainment activities. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.
Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.
HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Why shouldn't I look YOUNGER...

"I'm wearing a "junior misses" complexion... nothing but a fine soap for me from now on!
35¢ a cake
Seven delightful scents
Violette • Carnation
Sandalwood
Feu Follet • Fleurs d'Amour • Le Jade
Pavots d'Argent

● Those youngsters trying on those new sheer woolens in the "junior misses" gave me the idea.

Said one to the other: "You're telling me! Why, I never use *anything* but Roger & Gallet Soap."

I looked at their complexions, dropped that adorable bargain in copper brown and took the next elevator down to the toilet goods counter.

Now I'm wearing the same kind of complexion. The "junior misses" I call it. Nothing but Roger & Gallet Soap and plenty of scrubbing with a well-lathered wash cloth.

* * *

You can safely entrust the most delicate skin to Roger & Gallet's because there is no finer soap made anywhere. None more exquisitely smooth and gentle in its cleansing action. It contains only the purest ingredients, the finest edible fats, that are kneaded and re-kneaded into the blandest of soap. It costs a little more than ordinary brands but it lasts so long it's really just as economical in the end. Sold by all the better shops, drug and department stores.

ROGER & GALLET
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

ROGER & GALLET
TOILET NRA SOAP

Tavern Declared Breaking Faith With Electorate

Opponents to Massachusetts Proposal Demand Political Honesty

Opposition to the tavern was placed today on the realistic and unanswerable basis of political honesty.

The Commonwealth would break faith with the majority of the voters who indorsed repeal if the saloon in any form were reintroduced, Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, told the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, in public hearing today.

The public was induced to indorse repeal, he said, through the pledge that the saloon would not be permitted to return. These inducements must now be honorably respected and kept, he insisted.

Food Requirement Urged

He then advocated that the provision permitting taverns to sell or not to sell food be struck out and the provision substituted requiring all places selling liquor to be drunk on the premises to have freshly cooked food available. This alteration would keep a place from being a saloon, in Mr. Judson's opinion, and at the same time provide a place for the workingmen.

While Mr. Judson's own recommendation was considerably ventilated by verbal shots from the committeemen, the proposal that the introduction of the saloon as a tavern was political deceit weathered all attacks.

The same criticism was voiced by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who placed her organization on record as opposed to the tavern and interpreted any effort to establish the tavern as a broken pledge.

The tavern received its most powerful advocacy to date from Mr. John Kearney, representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who placed the federation on record as favoring the tavern for social as well as economic reasons.

Since the tavern appears to receive its dubious justification from its ability to make liquor easily available to the workingman, this testimony from Mr. Kearney, representing the largest group of workers in the State, is extremely pertinent if not effective.

Competitor of Speakeasy

Mr. Kearney declared the tavern to be the only satisfactory competitor of the speakeasy. He asked that through the tavern the workers be taken from the speakeasies, where he declared they are now going, and directed into places capable of legal regulation, and places where pure liquor may be provided.

When the legislature convenes this afternoon, it will have one controversial problem before it. The legal affairs committee has reported out its recommendation for the appointment of liquor law inspectors without the necessity of civil service examinations.

There has been scheduled a civil service examination for Nov. 25, at which time 20,000 men are planning to take the examination to become alcoholic beverage investigators.

Two arguments have been advanced in the interests of the committee's recommendations. An investigator suspected of wrongdoing could be readily discharged unless he were shielded by civil service provisions and appointments could be speedily made when the liquor law becomes operative, if it were not necessary to make these appointments from civil service lists.

On the other hand thousands who have studied daily for the examination would face disappointment and the civil service is comparatively free from political influence. A controversy in the legislature is expected.

Ohio News Plant Bombed

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—The plant of the Mansfield News-Journal, militant crusader against racketeering, was bombed yesterday, damaging the building but injuring no one. The bomb exploded about eight hours after the editor, Mr. C. J. Kochenderfer, had received a warning to "lay off or you'll get yours."

Electric Light Fittings
Manufacturers
Courtney Russell & Co. Ltd.
31, Fitzroy Sq., London, W. 1. Museum 1262

Secretarial College
For Educated Girls
Practical Training
Modern Languages. First-Class Posts.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM, 15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE. Marble Arch. LONDON, W. 1. England. Tel. Pad. 4393.

Diaries
for
1934
order now
▲
Partridge & Cooper
Limited
191-192 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4. England

E. M. P. Ltd.
SPRAY BRONZING
Outside and Inside
All Colours
and finishes
ELECTRO PLATING
in all branches
BARTHOLOMEW WORKS
Kentish Town, N. W. 5, London, Eng.
Phone North 5827/8

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Theater Guild production of play by Maxwell Anderson, with Helen Hayes, Phillip Merivale and Helen Menken. 8:15.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic). Lew Leslie's revue politely makes way for the Scottish Queen at the Colonial. 8:15.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Billie Burke's new edition. 8:15.

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers present this Hungarian comedy by Laszlo Fodor, for first time in Boston. 8:30.

Movies

ORPHEUM—Singer's Midgets, 30 of them. Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy comedy, "Dirty Work." Jack Pearl in "Meet the Baron"—not so good. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians. Music, classic and popular, comedy and unique light effects. Tom Waring, too. On screen Ruth Chatterton in "Female." 11:28 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:48, 10:18.

UPTOWN—"The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton. Among short subjects is "Conquest of the Air," giving notable experiences of newsreel men in air. Vaudeville in which music predominates. "Henry VIII" at 3, 6:30, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Technicolor short feature, "The Spring." Second engagement of "I'm No Angel." Paramount at 9:39, 11:44 a. m., 1:49, 3:54, 5:59, 8:04, 10:09. Fenway at 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8, 10:05.

MODERN — "Footlight Parade." Catchy tunes and spectacular water scenes. Also "The Kick Off," football picture, and Ethel Waters in "Rufus Jones for President." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15.

KEITH'S—"Only Yesterday." John Boles, Margaret Sullavan and Billie Burke in heavy drama. The Crawfords in seventh week of organ music with Lew Ashe singing as well. 10 a. m., 12:21, 2:42, 5:03, 7:24, 9:45.

BOSTON—Fred and Paula Stone appear at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 6:09, 9:04. Richard Dix in "Ace of Aces," war flying story, at 10:08 a. m., 1:16, 4:42, 7:24, 10:19.

STATE—Ed. Wynn in "The Chief." Chic Sale and Dorothy Mackaill in supporting cast. Mischa Tulin, on the stage, plays the Theremin. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:55, 10:05.

TREMONT—"Mr. Broadway." An army of stars and famous orchestras. Not yet reviewed. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 6:50, 8, 10:01.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES—New classes start today: "Recent Books," Robert E. Rogers, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8; "Business Law," A. Francis Harrington, Room 15, State House, 6; "Lowell Institute Preparatory Subjects," Albert M. Saterlale, M. I. T. Building 5, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 6; "What Every Woman Operator Should Know About an Automobile," John J. Gildee, Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood Avenues, 7; "The Art of Italian Renaissance," George H. Edgell, Fogg Museum, 7:45.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Enthusiasms of a Bird Lover," by L. Raymond Talbot, Educational Field Agent of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Annual Business Meeting, 3 Joy Street, 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture by Clarence Henry Haring in South American series, on "International Rivalries on the River Plate," 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Piano recital by Richard Moulton, 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Indian Homes and Habits," 10 a. m.; "The Stars in Their Courses," 11 a. m., 1:30, 2:30.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture in French on Chartres Cathedral, its sculptures and windows, by Prof. Marcel Aubert, 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance, "Greek Art II," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—"My Impressions of Italy," talk by Gilbert T. Hedges, of the New York Times, at 1, following lunch at 12:30 in Statler Hotel.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Kiwanis meeting. Mr. A. R. Shelander, Director of Community Service at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, Mass., speaks on "New Method of Dealing With Prisoners," 12:15.

Path of Drunken Drivers Made Hard in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Penalties are in prospect here for drunken drivers, and for the motorist who fails to stop and give aid after an accident. The District Attorney's office has issued instructions to its deputies that offenders in each of those classes be prosecuted to the limit of criminal law.

"Motorists driving an automobile while under the influence of alcohol are potential murders, and we are proceeding upon such an assumption in prosecuting them," declared District Attorney Buron Fitts. The order is part of a campaign to reduce fatal traffic accidents.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French Lithographs; English Sporting Prints and Books; St. Luke Drawing the Virgin, by Roger van der Weyden.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Drawings from the Charles Loeser Collection, through Nov. 30; Japanese Scroll Paintings of eighth to eighteenth centuries and Etruscan Art, both through Dec. 31. Also early German and Italian Prints.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic Art. Paintings and Sculpture by American-Scandinavian Artists Association.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Charcoal prints by Charlotte H. Lamson. Through Nov. 15. Exhibition of water colors by Nelson Chase. Nov. 15-Dec. 6.

Vose Galleries—Still-lifes by Hovsep Pushman. Through Nov. 25.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Water colors and pastels by Dwight Williams. Through Nov. 18.

Goodman-Walker Galleries—Etchings by Canaletto of "Views of Venice." Through Nov. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; cloisonne.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Exhibition of old lithographs of ducks and birds.

Adrian Gallery—Portraits and landscapes by Ester Blungren.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of Laura Coombs Hills's pastels of flowers. Paintings in water color by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 18.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry. Through Nov. 18.

Holman's Print Shop—Lithographs by Samuel Prout.

Guild of Boston Artists—Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings and drawings by Umberto Romano, Nov. 25.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of oil portraits and landscapes by Elizabeth Bartlett. Nov. 17.

Junior League of Boston, Inc.—Exhibition of loaned collection of modern French etchings, prints, drawings, lithographs, etc., including Cezanne, Picasso, Van Gogh, Gaugin, Andre Lhote, Manet, Degas and Renoir. Nov. 18.

Children's Art Center—Students' work. Through Nov. 16.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Albert L. Leake. Through Dec. 1.

Boston Architectural Club—Sketches by Carney Goldberg. Through Nov. 18.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

B	L	U	E	S	C	A	M
R	A	F	■	W	R	O	L	E
E	C	■	R	E	E	O	S
D	E	T	E	R	■	R	E	T
■	■	O	P	E	R	A	■	■
L	O	P	■	D	A	L	E	S
A	L	F	R	■	C	■	W	E
D	I	E	T	S	■	D	E	N
S	O	D	S	■	C	O	R	D

College Pacifists Join in Parades On Armistice Day

Rallying to the blare of bugles and beat of drums that marked the nation's fifteenth annual observance of Armistice Day, marching men from two American Legion posts in Massachusetts were thrown out of step by anti-war demonstrations among students in near-by colleges.

In Wellesley, 75 girls from the college fell in behind the marching column of legionnaires, holding aloft anti-war placards. Permission for them to march had been refused by the local commander of the Legion when it was learned that placards instead of Wellesley College banners would add to the array.

The presence of Wellesley's militant pacifists added to the discomposure of the town's brilliantly uniformed Legionnaires when the post drew up for exercises on the village green only to find the girls assembled in opposite files. College authorities denied that any of the faculty participated.

In Northampton, students from Smith, Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts State, and Amherst Colleges, joined the Legion parade. Police were compelled to invade the pacifist ranks to seize a banner proclaiming "NRA Means Nationalism and War."

The Mount Holyoke branch of the National Students League gave up their standard without a struggle, but girls hissed the police. Authorities later explained that the presence of the placard violated the regulations outlined in the permit to parade which barred placards containing anything detrimental to any government.

All was quiet on the Cambridge front where Harvard University was host to 1200 cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point, whose football team was in town to play Harvard at the Stadium. An edict of President James B. Conant restrained members of the Liberal Club from conducting anti-war demonstrations in Harvard Yard while the lads from West Point had the freedom of the campus.

Quicker and Cheaper Justice Objective For Chamber Committee

With an objective to provide simple, inexpensive and speedy justice in the courts of Massachusetts and to reduce the cost to the taxpayer, a committee of laymen has been appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, including Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, to make a study of the situation in the State.

Attorney Dunbar F. Carpenter, who has been heading an investigation of alleged jury corruption in Middlesex County, has been appointed to act as legal adviser to the group. Mr. Philip Cabot, professor of public utility management at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has accepted the chairmanship of the new committee.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber, in announcing the forming of the committee, which will begin its study at once, declared that changes are greatly needed in Massachusetts judicial procedure, in order to bring it more nearly in conformity with present-day conditions. He said that if all the jury cases awaiting trial were to be tried, it would take the present force of judges 20 years to clear the docket.

Music

Artur Schnabel

Mr. Artur Schnabel gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program was made up of these sonatas of Beethoven: op. 22, B flat; op. 110, A flat; op. 78, F sharp; op. 13, C minor ("Pathétique"); op. 109, E.

This concert will remain one of the peaks of the musical season. To speak of the performance in terms of technique would be irrelevant, would be to miss its significance. Mr. Schnabel is a player whose technical equipment, extraordinary as it is, is never obtrusive because it is always at the disposal of the composer. One forgets the technician in the interpreter of Beethoven's genius.

The order in which the sonatas were arranged made them the more assimilable to the audience. The early Sonata in B flat preceded one of the great last three; after the intermission the F sharp op. 78 of the middle period led through the early "Pathétique" to another of the final three. Thus the thought was prepared in each section for the reception of the greatest of the works to be offered.

The B flat major Sonata has often been regarded, like the contemporary First Symphony, as merely a Mozartean exercise; it has been dismissed, too, as an opportunity for display of virtuosity. No one could hold either of these views after hearing Mr. Schnabel's statement of it. The mark of Beethoven is plain upon it, needing only the revealing interpreter. Note particularly the brooding passage which precedes the recapitulation in the first movement, and the tender melancholy of the Adagio.

Then witness the full development of these Beethoven traits in the Op. 110: the lyric loveliness of the Moderato and the Adagio, the wildness of the Scherzo, the sorrow of the Arioso, the intellectual vigor of the fugue and the triumphant conclusion. It would be easy—and useless—to make a detailed reference to every movement of every item on the program. What matters is that throughout the listener was placed in communion with one of the world's greatest poets.

This fact was fully appreciated by an audience that was very large, and musically aware. It is reassuring to know that there are still 2000 persons in Boston who are glad to listen for two hours to Beethoven's piano music, and remain at the close to express their appreciation by handclapping, stamping and even cheering.

L. A. S.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Valle Orchestra	Five o'clock revue;	Vaughn DeLeath..	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	popular	Jazz lesson	Dictators Orch.
5:30	Singing Lady	All-American Boy.	Tom Mix sketch..	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Dance music	Wizard of Oz	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Radio Camera Club.	Reports; news	Evening Tattler;	Buck Rogers
6:15	Organ recital	Weeks Orchestra..	records; talks	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports talk.	Black and Blue..	News; pianist	Vera Van; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular program.	Political talk	Light's Orchestra.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Myrt and Marge..	Popular vocalists.	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Just Plain Bill	After Dinner Revue	Music; talk
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Music on the Air.	Lum and Abner	Dance program
7:45	Napoleon Orchestra.	Boake Carter	The Goldbergs	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Side Show: barker,	Trio; orchestra	Network dramatic	Talk, "Taxation",
8:15	soloists; orchestra.	Political talk	program	Viola d'amore solos
8:30	Moe and Nell	Bing Crosby; Len	Floyd Gibbons;	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Hayton's Orch.	Young's Orchestra	Dance music
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	NRA speaker	Gypsies Orchestra;	Manhattan Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra.	Harry Richman; or.	tenor; soloist	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	Radio musical com-	Lulu McConnell;	Ship of Joy, with	Paradis Band
9:45	edy program	Jones's Band	Charles Kellogg.	Reports; news
10:00	Grantland Rice and	Weeks Orchestra.	ContentedProgram,	Wayne King and
10:15	Golden's Orchestra.	Street of Dreams.	Gene Arnold	his orchestra
10:30	News flashes	"Greek Orator"	Romance of Adver-	News Service
10:45	Talk, James A. Farley	Reports; news	tising; sketches.	Evan Evans and
11:00	Reports; sport talk &	Raymond Pugh &	Forecasts; news	concert orchestra.
11:15	Our Composers of the	Brunswick Orch..	King's Jesters	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Theater; Broadway	Glen Gray's Casa	Jack Denny and	
11:45	composers; orch.	Loma Orchestra.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
9:30 WEEI, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:00 WAAB, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; music.
12:30 WNAC, George Scherban and his Russian Gypsy Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, American Arbitration Association program; speakers.
2:00 WEEI, "Skyscraper," dramatic sketch.
2:30 WBZ, "Mr. Pickwick," sketches from Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air—"The Cuban Situation."
2:30 WAAB, "The Last of the Mohicans," recorded dramatization.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WNAC, "Crime—Its Cause and Cure," Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
4:35 WNAC, "The Young Englishman Looks at Politics," William Waldorf Astor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Wiener Saengerknaben: Viennese boys choir.
6:45 WEEI, Cheerio's Musical Mosaics: soloist; chorus; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Crisis in Municipal Finance—Borrowing for Current Needs."
7:30 WNAC, Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra, from Boston.
8:15 WAAB, "The D. A. Mystery," dramatization, direction of Fred Bishop.
8:45 WNAC, California Melodies; guest soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Helen Morgan with Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor, and Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch and musical program.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. Robert E. Rogers; soloist.
10:00 WAAB, Columbia Dramatic Guild: "In Necessity's Mortar."
10:30 WAAB, Columbia News Service, radio "presa" organization.
10:30 WAAB, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
10:30 WBZ, "Waltzes of the World," Frank Black and his orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:15 WEEI, Roxy and his Old Gang, with Charles Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone, Fritzi Scheff, George M. Cohan, Pat Rooney, Joe Weber, Cissie Loftus and others.
12:15 WBZ, Third act, Massenet's "Manon," with Lucrezia Bori, soprano, soloists and orchestra from San Francisco.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesday, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA—Daily, including Sundays 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 3:30-3:45 p. m., Nov. 16 only, 4:00-4:15 p. m., regularly, E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1290kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 29 and 30, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m. Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Mon., Tues., Wed., Dec. 18, 19, 20, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH — Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time. Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 8:40 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight; colder late tonight; Tuesday fair and colder, becoming threatening Tuesday night; moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain this afternoon, changing to snow and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southerly winds, shifting to west or northwest tonight, diminishing Tuesday and backing to southerly in afternoon; overcast weather with rain tonight; Tuesday fair.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:29 p. m., Tuesday 7:55 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:57 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and snow or rain over north portion Monday and rain Wednesday or Thursday, except snow or rain in northern New England and northern New York; temperature below normal Monday and Tuesday, warmer middle of week and colder by Friday.

Boston Snapshots

Youngsters Make Bow—Bearing names well known in London, two newcomers to the ranks of New England publications stepped simultaneously into the news-stand spotlight on Saturday. Undismayed by the untimely demise of certain predecessors published on T Wharf and elsewhere, the Bystander introduces itself as a fortnightly magazine, modeled along the general lines made popular by the New Yorker. It contains a "where-to-go" guide, plenty of illustrated jokes, humorous articles, and comment on Boston people and institutions. The advertisements number only a scant dozen—a fact more pleasing to readers than to publishers. The Yankee Tatler is an ambitiously designed and printed affair intended to appear each month. Written, apparently, to appeal to the intelligence of the so-called smart set of the socially élite, it has a slightly alcoholic flavor and is plentifully illustrated with photographs. The publishers of this one rejoice in 60 advertisements. Above the subscription blank is this quite fitting remark: "We're here to divert and inform you, but we won't be here long unless you act, act in the living present. . . ."

Safety Valve—London has its Hyde Park where orators may unburden themselves freely—telling all comers how to reform the world in general. Boston has its safety valves too. One of them is the "Soap Box Forum" held in Ford Hall each Sunday at 7 p. m.—before the musical program and the main address of the evening. When we arrived last Sunday we found a long double line waiting to gain admission at the front door, while the privileged members slipped in through the side entrance. The subject of the evening was "Peace." The place was packed, and at first its tranquillity was upset by a slight argument between two women over the saving of seats. Next to us sat another who devoted herself to reading a book on sales administration during the various impassioned three-minute speeches. One speaker received rather scant applause after pointing out in pungent fashion that world peace can only come when peace is first established in the hearts of individuals—implying that the hearts of many militant battlers against "capitalist wars" were far from peaceful.

"Over the Hills and Far Away"—Fire tower hunting seems to be getting quite a habit with us on Sundays—and a little snow only added to the expected delights of a wide view. On the Harvard road beyond Concord—a road which still had a few interestingly iced spots—we sighted a very hopeful looking structure. After wandering over quite deeply snowed roads in its neighborhood we finally came upon it—standing in a small wood close to the Harvard Observatory. We discovered later that the direct way to the tower is to take an intriguing byway which curls to the right from the main road about half way up the hill, soon after the tower is sighted. A wooden sign board points to Oak Ridge. On the way are farms and good stone walls reminscent of New Hampshire hills. From the top steps of the tower there is a wonderful view in every direction—especially beyond Harvard itself. As we watched the sun setting, one particular purple hill in the distance, crowned with what might have been a medieval turret, extended a pressing invitation for a future visit.

Marks in the Snow—In H. G. Wells' "Invisible Man" only the providential coming of snow enables detectives to note the passage of their quarry. It was only the coming of snow, too, which revealed to our inquiring gaze that fact that a mass meeting of cats had been held outside our window. Something of an altercation had evidently taken place during the night, and had ended with a hasty leap, marked by deep impressions in the snow, to safer and higher quarters. Just another case of things done in secret being revealed on the housetops—and fences—next morning!

Ships—Friend and Battle—Advertising copy writers who wrinkle their brows hour after hour in the search for catchy slogans, must have appreciated the skill of the Wellesley pacifist girls who did their best to join the local Armistice Day parade bearing banners reading: "Friendships, Not Battleships."

News Was Cheap—In the window of a down-town store on Saturday was a display of wartime newspapers. Startling headlines proclaimed the declaration of war, various incidents in its progress and its end. One bystander remarked: "Well, things may have been expensive then but news was cheap anyway—papers for one cent. Maybe the depression didn't knock some prices so much lower than usual after all!" As to the headlines themselves, no remarks were heard. It could have been suggested to the thrifty observer, that for actual truth content, many of the dispatches might have been considered expensive at any price.

Free Refrigeration—Signs of winter begin to crowd upon us. A lingering odor of moth balls is perceptible in crowded subway cars in the vicinity of heavy overcoats. Newsboys huddle around the radiators in the corridor leading through from the Tremont Street entrance of Keith's. But one of the surest signs of all is the appearance of those cage-like devices for storing butter, eggs and what not, on tenement window ledges. Many a cat is vainly licking its chops nowadays at the sight of choice morsels so tantalizingly out of reach.

Movie Baiting—The pastime of movie baiting loses no popularity among certain of the "intelligentsia." At Ford Hall the other night, we heard everything from gangster rule to lax morals blamed upon them. Leaving the hall and repairing to Park Street station we glanced over the headlines of the evening papers—every one containing invitations to consider for two cents many things upon which movie censors would cast a more than watchful eye. There were also certain magazines not exactly calculated to uplift the morals of youth. Could it be that any of this literature might possibly exert some influence on youthful, but assiduous, readers? We were reminded that in a recent lecture at the Boston University School of Education, Abraham Krasker, director of visual education in the Quincy schools, and a member of the Motion Picture Research Council, blamed the home and school

PRACTITIONERS
DAILY RECORD
and
CASH ACCOUNTS
7/6 Complete Leather Bound
SPENCER, BEARDON & CO., Limited
Printers and Stationers
Drayton House, Gordon Street
London, W. C. 1, Eng.

BURBERRY

OVERCOATS
NEW MODELS
for town, country and travel, that harmonize with the latest fashions, yet serve to introduce many charming and original ideas in fabric, line and detail.
BURBERRY COATS
apart from their smart appearance, rich materials and flawless workmanship, are the most protective coats that money can buy. They are light enough to be comfortable on the closest day, yet provide the
Best Weatherproofs On Wet Days, and Warmest of Overcoats When It's Cold
ILLUSTRATIONS of overcoats for every purpose and patterns of materials gladly sent on mention of "C.S.M."
BURBERRY LTD. HAYMARKET LONDON, S. W. 1

Dr. Butler Urges Nation to Drop Strife and Greed

Solution of Problems Is Faith in Each Other's Word, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A stirring call to all the nations to throw aside their weapons of suspicion greed, discrimination and sneering cynicism, and to seize this opportune moment "to strike the note of courage, of hope and of determination," was sounded by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a radio address that featured Armistice Day celebrations on Saturday night.

Declaring that one, and only one, path of escape is possible from the situation which now confronts the world, Dr. Butler said this way was a most simple one, "namely, that men and governments should keep their word, that their acts should be true to their plighted faith."

"The fundamental trouble is that, while the order 'cease fire' was obeyed 15 years ago on the field of battle, it has not been obeyed in the hearts and minds of men or in the policies of their governments," Dr. Butler said.

Nations Continue at War

"In spirit and in truth, nations are still at war, although their weapons at the moment are not submarines and airships, long-range cannon and poison gas. Their weapons are suspicion, greed, discrimination, sneering cynicism, the instilling of lack of confidence and the extolling of the military and combative spirit.

"That war which was military is now in large part economic, and the destruction due to this latter long-continued war is rapidly mounting to the measure of the destruction due to the military contest which ended 15 years ago."

Urging the nations to keep their "plighted word," Dr. Butler continued:

"Keep the disarmament pledge of the Treaty of Versailles; keep the Protocol of Locarno in letter and in spirit. Keep the Pact of Paris in honesty and in truth.

"To do these things would be immediately to restore confidence among men, and it is upon confidence and confidence only that national security can rest, be the nation great or small.

Problems Misunderstood

"It is our solemn duty to strengthen the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and to point to it day in and day out as the world's highest organization for the peaceful settlement of international differences.

"An extraordinary happening 15 years after Armistice Day is the extent to which men—even intelligent men—have failed, and are failing, to understand the problems of the moment and are throwing the weight of their words and their influence on the side of a policy of reaction which, if carried to its logical end, can only mean the destruction of our civilization.

"The challenge to the open minded, the liberal and the constructive citizen of the United States and of any land is imperative and must be dauntlessly accepted.

"This is no time for pessimism or despair. Fifteen years after the Armistice is the moment to strike the note of courage, of hope and of determination. Public opinion holds the world in its hand. It can compel governments to do its bidding."

Mother Johnson Visits the General

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Mrs. Samuel Johnson and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

The Pounding NRA Administrator Relaxed a Bit When His Mother Came Up From Her Oklahoma Home to See Her Son and the President.

Loan of $34,000,000 Asked for Seadromes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Norfolk, New York and Boston would be the American terminals of a transatlantic airplane service proposed by the Seadrome Ocean Dock Corporation provided local interests furnish airport facilities.

The corporation is applicant for a $34,000,000 public works loans to erect five floating islands in the Atlantic between the United States coast and Spain, with the Azores as a natural stopping point on the route.

The first of the floating docks, it was stated, would be anchored 325 miles south of New York on the thirty-ninth parallel. It would be approximately 425 miles from both Norfolk and Boston. Three others would be placed between it and the Azores and a fifth between that group of islands and Vigo, Spain.

The floating docks would displace 63,000 tons, compared with the 43,000 tonnage of the Lexington and Saratoga, navy aircraft carriers. Their decks would be 1225 feet long, 300 feet wide at the center and 150 wide at the ends. It would require 10,000 men two years to build them.

Cultivation of Lands Outined to Georgians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13—The agricultural committee of the Georgia Bankers' Association was given an outline for cultivating lands diverted from cotton under the government rental contract for 1934 by Mr. J. Phil Campbell, advisor for the replacement crop section of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the program is to feed the farm family, to feed the livestock, and to feed the land, Mr. Campbell pointed out. Soil improvement crops may be grown during the winter, which can feed the stock. Later in the spring subsistence crops for home consumption may be grown on the land. Georgia's benefit from the 1933 agricultural adjustment program will total $40,000,000, Mr. Campbell asserted.

Drive on Alleged Spies Continues in Finland

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Nov. 13 (AP)—Police made 12 new arrests Nov. 11 in their drive against alleged espionage. The total number of suspects arrested now is 20 including Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Jacobson of Michigan who were placed in custody last month, charged with being involved as Soviet spies. Thirty other suspects also were reported arrested in Estonia.

The chief of the secret service in Finland said Friday that he had learned Arvid Jacobson was in the pay of the Soviet and that many other persons from the United States had received Russian money to conduct espionage work abroad.

Johnson Warns Against Defeatism

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 13—(AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of President Roosevelt's recovery program, told an audience in the Fort Worth Stock Show Coliseum Saturday night that although it was Armistice Day, "the war was not over."

The administrator spoke after a busy day in which he expressed the belief that Comptroller-General McCarl may have "misinterpreted" a presidential order in ruling Henry Ford was eligible to receive government contracts despite the fact the motorcar manufacturer has not signed the NRA code.

Tracing the history and effect of the World War, he said: "Last March our defenses were almost destroyed. We had been pushed back beyond our Marne. The very citadel of our Government was flanked. Then like Foch at the first Marne, Franklin Roosevelt might have written 'Our left is defeated, our right is smashed—we are attacking with our center.'

"Since last March the advance of the enemy has been checked. We have thrown them back to the Aisne. The battle still hangs in the balance and the man who slackens now can be regarded merely as a defeatist or a poor soldier."

General Johnson said the point now is "to make the President's great combined plan click together—public works, home and farm loans, agricultural adjustment, monetary policy, direct relief, civilian conservation, and NRA—they are all divisions on the army front."

League Crisis Forces Decision on Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

actionary or hostile are raised in favor of reconstruction.

An able article in the Week-End Review of London makes the point that the German withdrawal should be turned to account. It is apparent that the collective system of keeping peace is jeopardized when four of the seven Great Powers refuse to be members of the League, and some of the others are indifferent or use it as a platform for their national policy. These are facts to be faced. What are the facts on the other side?

They are, first, that the smaller nations, generally speaking, are strong advocates of the League system. They, too, have mixed motives. Some of them think the League will keep things as they are. But there are others—notably the so-called neutrals—which have unquestionably made their influence felt in a completely disinterested manner. It is of vital importance that they shall continue to express their opinion publicly, and so to some extent influence the course of policy.

All Agree on Consultations

There is, second, overwhelming evidence that certain nations which are outside the League are becoming increasingly impressed with the need of international consultations. The United States and Russia are willing to work for any League purpose which appears desirable, without, however, committing themselves to the Covenant. They have been called in, for example, to discuss disarmament. There are many other world problems in which their assistance might well be sought and would not be withheld. There is, indeed, a genuine and general appreciation of the collective method. What then keeps them out of the League?

It is obvious that the League idea is stronger than ever, but that the League itself is weaker than it has ever been. This contradiction should cause us to reconsider the whole position. If the League is to be boycotted by the great powers permanently, it must sooner or later collapse. Yet nobody wishes the collective system to collapse. Why not then see whether the Covenant cannot be redrafted?

The Week-End Review, in opening this discussion, makes observations that many people may not approve. That is of no importance. The important new element is that discussion has begun. The conclusions have not yet been reached. Those that are put forward are merely tentative.

Sanctions Bring Discord

Yet it is surely indisputable that the stumblingblock has been the military sanctions which are contained in the Covenant. They have kept nations out; they have driven nations out. Yet experience has shown the futility of Article 16 in the present condition of the world. When it comes to the pinch, it is impossible to apply sanctions. One may go further—it is apparently impossible to put pressure of a material kind on any great power without running the risk of smashing the League.

It may therefore be doubted whether the proposal to substitute economic sanctions for military sanctions would be advisable. For there would be partisans for and against, and in an interdependent world the stoppage of trade or of currency quotations would do harm to the whole world, and would be a boomerang. The proposal is worth examination, but like military sanctions it reposes on the theory that there would be unanimity on any particular case—which is by no means certain—and that the application of sanctions would injure only the country against whom they were directed.

Ideas or Commands?

What is apparent is that the League can no longer pretend to be a superstate, laying down the law dogmatically for sovereign states which are themselves members of the League and thus must participate in the League's decisions.

The question arises whether the League would not have more weight in the councils of the nations if it frankly abandoned the material plane, and endeavor to reconstruct itself on the moral plane. It is in the realm of conciliation rather than of command, in the realm of ideas rather than in their application, as at once a clearing house and a conscience for the world, that the League is likely to be successful and to commend itself to all nations.

This is not yet the moment to decide, but it is the moment to discuss. If the League did not exist it would have to be invented. If it has not worked as well as was hoped, it is necessary to reinvent it. The consciousness of the need for reconstruction has dawned on the real friends of the League—who are not those who would perpetuate the mistakes and failures of the League.

Negro Denied Vote Entitled to Damages

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 13 (AP)—A decision that L. E. Wilson, Negro, is entitled to damages from three Hampton city election judges because they denied him the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary was given Nov. 11 by Judge C. Vernon Spratley of Elizabeth City County Circuit Court. The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

When the case was tried in the October term of the court, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant election judges. Counsel for the plaintiff moved to set aside the verdict, and in today's decision Judge Spartley upheld the motion.

Electric Rates Cut By Southern Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A voluntary reduction of 12 to 35 per cent in electric rates for residential consumers served by the Lockhart Power Company has been approved by the South Carolina Railroad Commission. The new schedule also lowers wholesale rates in municipalities to 11 cents.

The city of Union and the towns of Lockhart and Jonesville are served by the company. The rates are said by the commissioners to be "probably the lowest in South Carolina and among the most economical in the Southeast." There is a single schedule for all uses.

British Advocate Rubber as Buffer For Milk Bottles

Early Morning Clatter Must Go in Wide Revolt on Noise

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Efforts to silence the "nation's alarm clock"—the milkman with his clattering milk bottles—have culminated in a 10-year plan now advocated by British rubber factories.

Rubber is being used in more and more varied ways to stamp out noise, from the buffers on a railway train to a milk bottle carrier. And how rubber is helping to bring about this "noiseless revolution" was explained here by Mr. R. C. Blyth, sales manager of the Silvertown Company, in a speech at an exhibition of the innumerable ways in which it is possible to use rubber in the company's work.

On all sides there is evidence, according to Mr. Blyth, that the world is being awakened (not alone by the milkman!) to the realization of the unnecessary noise which its conduct entails. "Noise is the accepted disadvantage and characteristic of any great city—it is the accompaniment of any industrial achievement where machinery has won the day," he pointed out.

"Rubber is nature's own buffer against sound," he continued, and, in the case of the milk bottle, "it surely should not be a very difficult matter to evolve a rubber which is proof against destruction by the fatty globules of the milk and which would prevent the bottles rattling one against the other or against the sides of the tray, which at present appear to be made only of metal.

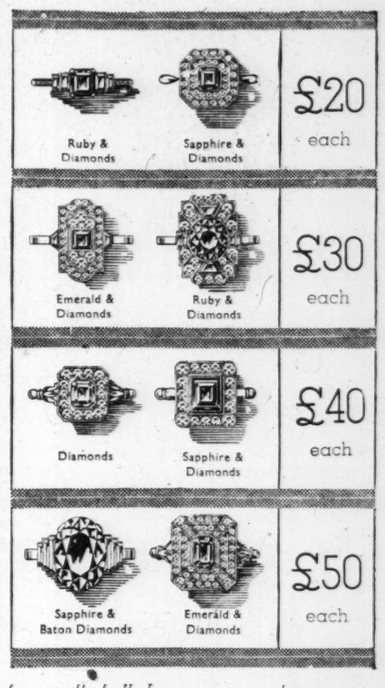
"I feel certain," Mr. Blyth declared, "that within the next 10 years, practically every unnecessary noise will have been eliminated."

In the exhibition itself was shown how amazing is the variety of uses to which rubber can be put. Anything from a seaplane float down through buckets and jugs to washers only a fraction of an inch in diameter is shown. One of the groups of exhibits shows the "trade-marks" of the aboriginal tribes of Malaya who, when trading in gutta percha, mark their heaps of this product with a model of an animal shaped from a piece of this material.

They are shy people and leave these heaps marked in this way at the edge of the forest. The buyer comes around to the appointed place, takes the gutta percha, and leaves rice or meal in exchange.

BON MARCHE
BRIXTON, S. W. 9
South London's Leading Store for Quality Furniture and Furnishings on the Most Favorable
NO-DEPOSIT TERMS...
Phone Brixton 6201

BY APPOINTMENT
Gem Rings
When choosing a ring, no matter for what the occasion, allow The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company to help you. You will thus be assured of the finest selection in London, and the one that offers the best in quality, workmanship and value.



An illustrated catalogue will gladly be sent upon application
The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd.
112 Regent St., London, W.1
(At the corner of Glasshouse Street) No other address

GORRINGES COATS
FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR

"DINNETT" Broadtail Cloth Coat with collar of Sable Squirrel, highly recommended for wearing qualities. Lined throughout. In Black only.
Sizes W., F. W. and O. S. 8½ gns.
Other styles in this cloth from 5½ Gns.
"Dinnett" 8½ GNS.

"DORES" Black Velvet Evening Coat, three-quarter length, with full loose sleeves, finished with collar of White Sheared Coney. Lined throughout.
5½ gns.
"Dores" 5½ GNS.
FREDERICK GORRINGE LTD.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., LONDON, S. W. 1
Two minutes from Victoria Station Phone VICtoria 8600

S·L DRY CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE
2 Thurloe Place, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1015)
159 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1973)
28 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1 (Regent 2743)
62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 6832)
196 East Hill, Wandsworth (Battersea 3346)
7 Church St., Kingston (Kingston 4282)
Clapham North Tube Station, S. W. 4 (Macaulay 2671)
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: 4 Old Town, Clapham, London (Macaulay 3333)
VISITORS // NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EXPRESS ORDERS

Cunard to U.S.A & Canada
"Ships and Service of Distinction"
SOUTHAMPTON-CHERBOURG-NEW YORK
"Big-Three" Express Service
Berengaria Nov. 22 Berengaria Dec. 27
Berengaria Dec. 6 Aquitania Jan. 3
LIVERPOOL-BOSTON SERVICE (via Cobh)
Scythia Nov. 25 Scythia Dec. 23
Laconia Dec. 9 Scythia Jan. 20
Also regular sailings to New York, Quebec and Montreal from Southampton and Liverpool.
Authorised Christian Science literature is available on board all Cunard steamers.
Apply CUNARD LINE, Liverpool, London, or Local Offices and Agents

3 Pre-eminent Values from BARKERS
COAT & SKIRT DEPT.

BARKERS buy on such a vast scale that they are able to command exclusive designs and get most favourable prices. Here are three values the like of which will be hard to find. The style is good, the quality exceptionally fine and the price extremely keen.
Come and try one on to-day. Costume and Skirt Salons on the First Floor of the Fashion Building.
It is easy to get to Barkers. Book direct to Kensington High Street on the Underground, or come by any of the following 'Buses:—9, 27, 28, 31, 33, 46, 49, 52, 73, 127, 173, 273.
The Perfect COUNTRY SKIRT
In a fascinating All Wool Novelty Cloth, soft to the touch yet of good weight, in a smart irregular Check. It is kilt-pleated back and front, but, though exceptionally full, the line is kept slender by stitching to the hipline. Can't be bettered for sports and walking. Comfortable elastic waistband. In checks of Blue/Beige, Navy/White, Brown/White, Black/Yellow, Brown/Beige, and Brown/Yellow. Lengths: 29, 31 and 33 ins. PRICE 9/6
A CARDIGAN SUIT of First-Rate Style
Cut from a lovely Harris effect Tweed of just the right weight to hang well. It is really well tailored and finished, with good quality buttons, well-made button-holes and all the other little details that are so important. The jacket has an adaptabe stitched collar, while the skirt is ten-gored and so exceptionally slim in line yet generously full. A choice of Mid Green, Dark Brown, Oatmeal, Clerical Grey, Pilot Blue. Small and average sizes. Grand Value at... 32/6
The Most Wonderful 2-Guinea Suit in the Country! Because
- It's superbly cut on the plain classic lines that never date.
- It is stocked in five fittings—SSW, SW, W, W/OS and OS—all for the same price.
- The clothes are of splendid quality Wool.
- The tailoring, finish, lining, etc., are of the standard usually found only in suits costing almost double.

The coat is semi-fitting, with nicely squared shoulders and is specially neat fitting over the hips. The skirt is exceptionally well cut with stitched inverted pleats at side, back and front. Slim in line, yet amply full. A choice of ALL WOOL HARRIS EFFECT TWEED in Seaman Blue, Black, Brown, Moss Green. SUITINGS in plain Black, Navy, or Brown; also PIN STRIPE SUITINGS in Black, Navy, Brown 42/-
John Barker and Compy. Ltd., Kensington High St., London, W. 8
'Phone WEstern 5432

The Children's Page

Jackie's Big Adventure

By NANCY BUSKETT

Part Two

AT MIDNIGHT two of the men decided to come into the house for something to eat and a nap. Later they would relieve the other two. They carried a lantern, and were well into the room before they discovered Jackie and Chris asleep in the closet.

"Why!" exclaimed one man, "Bill, look at this, will you!"

Bill looked and exclaimed. Then, the first man said, "Poor little kids. How'd they get in here?"

"Dunno, Tom," said Bill, "but they're here, and we're likely to get arrested for kidnaping."

"Kidnaping, nonsense!" said Tom, "I'm going to put the boy to bed. Pretty hard on the closet floor, and with a big bed all ready he's going to wake up on the *soft*."

"O. K. Colonel," answered Bill. Let's heave 'em in."

Gently, Bill, go gently. It'll scare him if he wakes. Let him be a minute till I turn down the covers."

When they lifted Jackie, Chris wakened, and started to bark, but remembered in time and wagged his tail instead. Then he watched closely while they carried Jackie to the bed. He saw how carefully they covered him, and licked the hand nearest him. Then he settled himself as close to the side of the bed as he could get, and was soon asleep again.

The two men untied the pantry door and soon found the inroad made on their lunch.

"The little rascal," said Bill. "He had nerve to eat our lunch. Fed the dog, too."

"Well, what if he did?" asked Tom. "Wouldn't you have? Children don't figure things out. He probably thought—if he thought at all—that it belonged to the house. I'm glad the little tike didn't go to sleep hungry, and that's for the dog, too."

"So'm I, too, Tom. I didn't mean nothin.'"

"O. K.," said Tom. "We'll take our nap in the other bedroom—and tell the other fellows, so's they won't wake 'em up when they come in."

"I'll get his Pa on the wire at the locks," said Bill. "But we'll let the kid sleep for a bit. We couldn't send him back before then, noways. In fact, we can't send him back before we get to where this house is going; but maybe his Pa can take a short-cut and meet us on the Sound Landing."

"Sounds O. K." answered Bill.

"It is. There ain't no other way, so it must be."

"Ya," yawned Bill, "let's turn in. I was as hungry as two dogs, an' now I'm as sleepy as three bears in winter time, so let's turn our toes up."

"Let's," said Tom.

At daylight the other two men took their turn at lunching and napping, after being cautioned by Tom not to waken Jackie and Chris.

Jackie Wakens

Tom slipped in from time to time to see that all was well with the boy and dog, and was there when Jackie wakened. At first Jackie thought he was at home in his own bed. When he saw Tom standing near he was frightened, but he put on a brave front. "We didn't do it a purpose, Mister. Honest."

"That's all right, Kid." Tom was smiling.

"And you won't arrest us?"

"I should say not. So, somebody besides Bill is afraid of being arrested."

"Oh, Gee, but you're good, Mister. Have you got a little boy?

"Yes," said Tom. "What made you think I would arrest you?"

"Well, you see, Mister, this isn't my house, and Chris and I have no business here."

Tom threw back his head and laughed.

"But, we didn't do it on purpose, honest."

"How did you happen to get in here?" asked Tom.

"Chris and me—I—was—were—coming from school, and we saw the house moving. I ran to ask my mother if I could coast down the hill in it. She wasn't home, so, we came out to watch it, and it stopped."

"When we adjusted the rollers," said Tom.

"It stopped," went on Jackie, "and I wanted to see what a moving house looked like on the inside—whether they left the furniture in, and everything. And I just stepped in for a minute, and meant to get out before you men got ready to go on."

"An' we started up before you could get out?" laughed Tom. "That is a good one!"

"That's it," said Jackie. "That's just how it was."

"It's all right, Kid. Are you hungry?"

"Yes, I'm terribly hungry, and Chris is, too."

Chris barked, and wagged his tail.

"It's all right, Chris. You can bark now. This is a good man. He won't arrest us."

"You're a pair," laughed Tom. "I never heard so much of arresting in my life. Give me your hand and see if you can jump to the floor." Then, as Jackie landed he gave him a playful spank, saying: "Get your face washed, if you want to eat breakfast with me."

A Happy Breakfast

So, Tom, Jackie and Chris ate breakfast together in sight of the great locks.

When, a little later, they reached the locks, Tom telephoned Jackie's father. As they had searched all night, Jackie's parents were greatly relieved.

Tom explained how it had all happened, even to Jackie's hunting his mother to get permission. And how he had honestly explained everything.

"Jackie is a good boy," said his father.

Then his mother spoke: "Tell Jackie from me that I am proud that he was not afraid and to enjoy the trip to the end. Jackie loves adventure."

Then his father said he would meet him at the Sound landing.

So, Jackie went through the locks in the moving house: then down Puget Sound, on the Pacific Ocean to the landing where he sprang into his father's arms, and Chris jumped and barked to his heart's content.

"Daddy—" commenced Jackie, but his father said, "Now, now, Jackie. It is all right; but you can tell me later."

Then Daddy shook hands with Tom and thanked him—and Bill, too.

And Jackie, holding Chris by one ear, squeezed his father's thumb with his other hand.

Birds Flying South

When cold weather approaches, how are our little friends, the birds, cared for? Those birds who cannot get suitable food during the winter fly south to regions that will supply them. Insect eaters must go where there are insects. Seed eaters will have plenty of food under ordinary conditions and do not need to migrate. Woodpeckers and other tree trunk birds also find plenty of food under the bark such as eggs and larvæ of insects.

The little birds migrate by night. In September and October we may hear them flying in the darkness far above the housetops and the trees. During the days of their migrations they stop in our yards and feed and the next day they have gone. Larger birds fly south during the daytime.

Many birds fly great distances. Bobolinks fly from northern United States way down to Brazil in South America where they spend the winter. What a distance for a small bird! The hummingbird, the tiny member of birddom, flies a distance of 500 miles in a single night when he crosses the Gulf of Mexico!

All birds are great travelers when on their two migrations each year, but there are a few that have marvelous records. The Golden Plover takes a 2400 mile flight twice every year. That is some distance to cover in order to get food to live through the wintry weather! It is also a great distance to return for nesting season when nesting could be done in the far south where the birds had gone! And the world's champion flier, the arctic tern, flies to the Antarctic Continent for the winter from arctic regions where he spent the summer! What marvels birddom has to show!

The Reading Hour

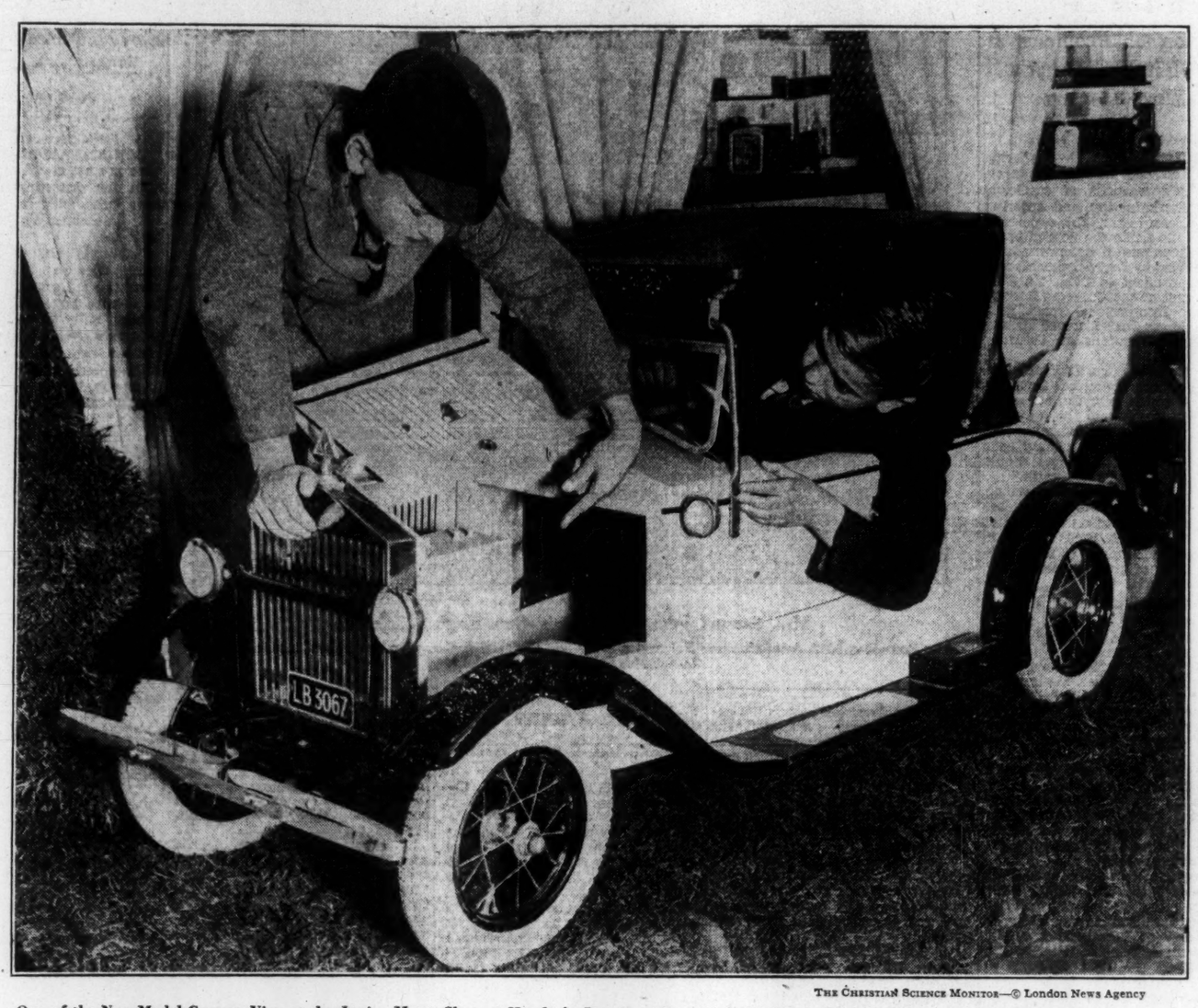
From half past seven to nine o'clock,
Almost every night,
If you should come to our house,
You'd see the queerest sight.

You'd see my mother and my dad,
My sister Jane and me,
All seated round the table lamp,
As still, as still can be.

With not a single word to say,
The whole long evening through,
Just sitting there without a sound,
It would astonish you.

But we are having lots of fun,
No matter how it looks,
For we are reading eagerly,
Some fine library books.

CLARA LOUISE KESSLER.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

One of the New Model Cars on View at the Junior Motor Show at Hamley's, London. These Little Models in Blue, Yellow, Scarlet and Green Have Non-Skid Pneumatic Tires, Chromium Fittings, Back Axle Brakes, and Hoods That Can Be Put Up and Down.

Children's Electric Cars at Junior Motor Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHILE fathers and mothers have been flocking to Olympia to look at the big new cars on view there, boys and girls have been crowding into a show of their own to see the little new cars that are, this year, more wonderful than ever.

Blue, yellow, scarlet, green, there they stand in fine array, exactly like the grown-up ones, with non-skid pneumatic tires, chromium fittings, back axle brakes, and hoods that can be put up and down. And—what is more—some really go by themselves!

Here they are, standing a little apart from the rest, as if they were feeling rather superior. You would think to look at them that they were baby Rolls-Royces for they are built after the same type. But whereas the big Rolls-Royce runs on petrol the little Rolls-Royce is driven by electricity.

All you have to do is to take your seat behind the wheel, move the pedal switch with your foot, put her into gear, and the two batteries under the bonnet do the rest. You can switch on your head lamps, tail lamp and side lamps at lighting up time; warn other people of your movements by using your two illuminated indicators; go into reverse when turning, and change tires if need be, since you carry a spare wheel. The brake is safe and reliable, and the car is very simple to drive.

Since the authorities do not issue motor licenses to children, you will not be able to drive your little car along the King's High Way, but there are plenty of other places you can use.

These baby cars will run a distance of 12 to 15 miles from one charge, and their speed is 5 m. p. h.

Hidden Gold

By JEAN WICKHAM

ONE Saturday afternoon Nancy and Joan were lying on the lawn in the warm sunshine watching the soft white clouds drift by.

"That cloud way over there looks like a plate of ice cream," Nancy said, gayly pointing toward the east. "It's all heaped up, and kind of pinkish like strawberry, isn't it?"

"Umm—" Joan replied dreamily, "And that one right over my head is mine." She smiled with pleasure.

Just then their mother called from the house, "Time to start, dears, if you're going to have supper tonight with Mr. and Mrs. Brennan."

"Goody!" they both cried as they jumped up and came in to get ready. The two little girls only saw Mr. and Mrs. Brennan when they came from the city to visit their grandmother.

It was a nice walk up the hill to the tiny white cottage. Mrs. Brennan was watching for them in the doorway. "How big you've grown since last year," she greeted them. "My man hasn't come in from milking the cows yet, so run along to the barn and see if you can't think of a nice name for the new calf."

Nancy took Joan's hand and started around to the back of the house. "Oh, Nancy, don't you like the way she calls him, 'my man,' and then the way he speaks of her as, 'my old girl'?"

"Yes, and the way they smile at each other too. But whatever can we call the new calf? We've used up all the cousins' names, I'm sure.

Just then Mr. Brennan shouted from the barn, "Hello—hello there!"

The New Calf

"Hello," they both answered together. Then Nancy continued as they stood and watched him milking the last cow, "Mrs. Brennan says we should think of a name for the new calf. Let me see—" and she began to check off the different cows in the stalls. "There's James, the black one there, and Fredericka, the one who kicks, and Isabel. I can always tell her because of the white star on her head, and Lillie and Nancy and Joan. So, whatever can we do for a new name?" Nancy wrinkled her forehead.

Mr. Brennan's eyes twinkled, "I have it; we'll call this one, 'Nancy dear,' and the next will be 'Joan dear.' How is that?" And as he picked up the milk pails he smiled down at both little girls walking beside him along the path to the kitchen door.

"Oh, that's just be-u-tiful, Mr. Brennan," Nancy's voice trilled her delight. "You do think of the loveliest things. Only," and she hesitated for a moment. "I think it would be nicer if Joan came first."

"No, Nancy," Joan shook her head, "you be first—you're the youngest. Let the calf be, 'Nancy dear.'" And they all smiled their assent.

Mrs. Brennan had the tea table set in the tiny parlor with the best china and silver, and there were hot biscuits and cherry jam made from the fruit tree growing outside the window. This delighted Joan, but Nancy couldn't take her eyes away from the tiny gold cups and saucers and the fancy pink shells which were on the shelves of the little hanging cupboard.

While they were eating supper Nancy begged, "Please, Mr. Brennan, tell us again how you both came to live on the farm; we do love to hear it."

"It's not much of a story," he remonstrated.

"But please tell it," they both pleaded.

Mr. Brennan's Story

He cleared his throat and began, "Years ago when I was working in Bridgeport, I lost my job." Nancy wanted to interrupt him because she didn't know just what "job" meant. She felt sure it must have been something very important but she soon forgot the question as he continued. "Then as I had saved up a little money I came here to New Hartford and bought this farm. Just about this time Mrs. Brennan, who was then Mary O'Brien, had left Ireland to come over to the United States in a sailing vessel—"

"Yes, and I'll never forget to this day how big the waves were," she interrupted, "bigger than this house—twice over!"

Joan's eyes grew large with wonder, "Think of it!" she whispered to Nancy.

"When Miss Mary O'Brien landed in this country, she came to visit friends in New Hartford and," with a happy smile in her direction, "we met at a picnic—remember the day, dear old girl?" He reached over and took her toil-worn hand. "And one day a year after we met, I begged her to marry me, and, like the fairy stories you read in books, we've lived happy ever since, in our tiny white castle on the hill!"

They were all quiet for a few minutes. Joan and Nancy were busy with the pictures in their minds of the huge sailing vessel and the waves, while the older people were living over again the many happy hours spent together.

Mr. Brennan walked home with the two little girls. When he said, "Good-night," he begged them to come for supper the next Saturday.

"And, mother," Nancy said later that night when she was going to bed, "I would like to go there again next week. It makes me feel happy just being with Mr. and Mrs. Brennon because they do smile so beautifully at each other. Why is it that they seem much nicer than so many of the people we meet every winter in the city? The ladies who are dressed so beautifully and wear such bright jewelry and things? I know I could never love them in the way I love Mr. and Mrs. Brennan!"

"It's nice to think, dear, that some people wear their gold inside," their mother said with a smile. "Lots of children, big and little ones, never understand this, but you know better, don't you, darling?"

"I really do, mother," and she gave her mother a sweet, good-night kiss. Then after the lights were out Nancy tried to count all the people who wore their gold inside. And she was surprised to find so many. First Mr. Cram, the dear old man who drove people to the train on rainy mornings. Then the colored boy who blackened her little slippers whenever she went to the village. And Maggie, her grandmother's maid who was never too tired to play games or tell stories to the children after her work was done.

It made Nancy sleepy counting them all and now that she thought of them that way, how beautiful each person appeared. "Why," she whispered to herself, "they'll never look plain and poor again I'm sure, for I'll just think about the gold hidden away in their hearts—"

And Nancy was asleep.

An International Alphabet

Drawn by Dorothy T. Goldner for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

C for China

The third country in our International Alphabet is China. On each side of Tsing-Ching, a girl from China, you will see pictures which will tell you something about her country. They are numbered and you are to write down what each represents:

1. A Chinese temple.
2. Perhaps the best known wall in the world.
3. What animal do you think? He is on guard.
4. Seen on the crowded streets of China.
5. What do the Chinese call this boat?
6. Perhaps this is what Tsing-Ching wears to school on rainy days.

Having Fun With Clothes-pins

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CLOTHES-PIN HORSE

You will need a special kind of clothes-pin for this pony, the square kind that will snap together with a wire spring. Making the animal is merely a matter of cutting the body and saddle out of cardboard and construction paper and of putting them together. The saddle is of red or orange paper. The spots upon the pony, as well as his ears and eyes, are put on with pen and ink, and they are to be made upon each side. When they are dry, and the saddle pasted on, clamp the clothes-pins in place as legs, and a clothes-pin horse is yours.

The Mail Bag

Barkingside, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am writing it by a window. On the table sits a black pussy cat. His name is Peter. We also have another black cat whose name is Micky and a black dog, too, whose name is Tatters. And the dog takes the cats by the back of the neck when playing with them. I am 7 years old, and should like to hear from an Indian girl who is my own age. I enjoy the Children's Page and Snubs.

Enid M.

San Onofre, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old, and should like to hear from a boy my age. We live on a ranch. Today they are threshing lima beans. Perhaps many of these beans will be planted or eaten in the New England states. It is very interesting to watch the men work.

Arthur H.

Chingford, England

Dear Editor:

A friend told me this story, and I thought you would like it for the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Some years ago in a friend's garden there lived a big toad. He used to hide in the flower bed or border. In the house lived a black cat. Each fine summer's day this cat would go into the garden and hunt around for his friend, the toad. The cat would then begin to tap the toad gently with his paw and guide it toward the house, never leaving it until it had obediently hopped on to a large flat step by the kitchen door. Then, quite satisfied, he would leave it.

All good wishes from a Mail Bagger.

Peter J.

[Thank you for the interesting little story, Peter.—Ed.]

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag and I have had one pen friend through the Monitor. I would like to correspond with someone in England about my age (10), who likes reading. The suburb in which I live is very pretty. At the back of our place there is an orchard. The church I go to is situated on a very beautiful road. Good-by for the present. Love to all Mail Baggers.

Patricia A. A. H.

Madison, Indiana

Dear Sponge and Buzzy:

The family where I live read the Diary of Snubs and in this way keep me informed concerning you and your adventures. They tell me you are quite trim and slender while my fur is fluffy.

When the family go to the vegetable garden I like to run ahead. When they call, "Roll over." I fall down and roll from side to side. Sometimes they will stop and play with me, but if not, I get up and run ahead and try the trick over again. Do you know any tricks?

Some days I sleep in the garden or barn all day. Other days I stay in the house and I am allowed to sleep where I choose. The house is "Liberty Hall" to me. At bedtime when the family come in and find me on the bed they just say, "Time to turn down the covers." Then I awaken, yawn, stretch all my muscles, get up and go into the kitchen where my supper is kept in a plate and cup under the stove.

I am glad little Mail Bag Readers are kind to their pets.

Pusste Willow.

A Game Made From Boxes

From the small cardboard boxes which come into the home you can make a game which you and your little friends will enjoy playing. The boxes to be used for "Box Ten-Pins" should be longer than they are wide: Match boxes, stood on end, are good. Small candy boxes will answer nicely as will also the various kinds of boxes in which household articles are received. The boxes need not all be of the same size or kind. If the lids do not stay on the boxes, snap a rubber band around them, or remove the lid altogether.

On the largest surface of each box draw a funny face with your crayons, or paints. If the surface has lettering over it, paste a piece of white paper on before decorating it.

When you are ready to play the game, set your Box Ten-Pins up in a row. Be sure that all of them stand firmly. The faces on the ten-pin boxes should be turned toward the players. Use spools or marbles to roll and knock the boxes over. Each player has a certain number of turns and remembers how many box ten-pins he overthrew. As a player finishes the boxes are again set up. The one having knocked over the most, when all have had an equal number of turns, is the winner.

WANTED — Another little child to teach and mother at Camp Havenholm for the winter. Cultural advantages in the country with child companionship. Tuition adjusted to parents' means. CAMP HAVENHOLM, Marbledale, Conn.

I hope you are interested in
Loose Leaf
Scrapbooks
If so call or send postal
to
S. R. HERSEY
Tel. Win. 2175
25 Woodside Rd., Winchester

The Home Forum

Sunflowers

THOUGH the giant sunflower is still seen in English cottage gardens, it is not easy to secure plants or seed from the nurseryman. But I have always had an obscure kind of love for these Titans and by persistent persecution of the local florist I obtained thirty robust seedlings, all taken from one disc of a previous year's flower. Though they took up more space than I could afford, I never regretted becoming a foster-father to these giant children. They gave me a new insight into the ways of nature.

By July end some of them were nearly seven feet high, though others, planted on the same day and in the same soil and position, hung growth. My first action every morning was to measure their growth, and no day passed but that I ran my hand down their thick columnar stems whose brittliness was a symbol of their Esau-like strength and Samson-like vitality Their gianthood became a constant delight to me. They represented the power and glory of the earth, the great Earth Mother, the mighty matron to whom the barrow men paid their solemn dues and sacrifices. Symbols both of earth and sun, for at the summit of the soaring columns with their elephant's ears of leaves appears the round O of the golden sun. Their powers of recovery during the long drought were astonishing. They grew haggard with heat, so parched that their leaves rolled into brown cylinders and there seemed to be no life in them. But within a quarter of an hour of my giving each of them half a bucket of water (in the full sun) and covering their roots with grass cuttings, they had revived so completely that they gave no indication of distress. Their response to a sprinkling of fertilizer was almost as instantaneous. It was a food of the gods to them, a stimulant with Gargantuan results. By mid-August my pet brats of Brobdingnag had grown nine feet high.

* * *

By the last week in August they ranged from two and a half feet to eleven feet high and this curious disparity in size was paralleled by another wayward difference. Half of them developed buds at the axils of the leaves, in addition to the great circular head at the apex of the stem, while the other half carried only the single golden soupplate as their consummation of growth. I could infer no particular reason for this variation between plants, which were all suns and sons of the same original; and my conclusion was that it was an example of the refusal of nature to be standardized, even with cultivated plants. It was not until August 21 that my greatest sunflower, Helianthus, Flower of Helios, began to unfold, showing gleams of gold like the morning rising of its great father. The large brown pointed and tapering sheaths became recurved and disclosed the flower beneath with its packed florets. Of these bracts there are six or seven rows, when they bend back their color in a Maylike green.

Sunflowers by their native and symbolic inclination face the sun, but the head of my tallest was now too heavy to move. It faced the east as it opened, while Magog next to it followed the sun round the sky with its monster bud. Through the first mists of autumn, rainless, still and tranced, loomed fifteen of these earthly suns. Three of them were huge phenomena to delight the gardener's heart and the brown-black disc of one of them with a corona of little gold points expanded beyond the rim of a full-size kitchen dish. Many of them were at eye-level and I could gaze full into their royal and radiant faces. But the emperor of them all declined his noble head and gazed upon the ground. Was this why Blake wrote: "O Sunflower, weary of time!"?—but he counted no more the steps of the sun. The most beautiful of all were not those whose blackish discs contrasted so brilliantly with their sun-gold hair—even with their corona of golden studs. There were some whose discs were of the palest, softest amber and these with their innumerable gold studs looked like the most delicately embossed metal. They were loaded with honey and the amber bees nuzzling in them grew dizzy with their sweetness. By mid-September they began to fade. They were limp and ragged, the great head was bowed almost to the ground and they were as forlorn princesses who had lost their lovers. Yet the little sunflowers unfolded from the joints of the leaves, while the stem continued to bloom abundantly, long after the bright countenance of the parent flower had withered.

In the end I had to pull them up, but I left a few partly to feed the tits and partly to gather the seed for next season. I did wiselier than I knew, for thereby I became a witness of one of the miracles of nature. One of these faded heads was a disc of bronze, while others were straw-yellow, russet or umber. Their packing with hundreds of large seeds is one of the most beautiful and orderly utilities of nature. Each seed capsule is fitted into a brown-tipped, angular receptacle, the side of which serves as a wall for the seed next to it. Pick out one of these seeds and you find it impossible to fit it back, so precise and close is the adjustment of each seed to its compartment. The whole disc accommodates the mass of seeds from center to circumference, the only difference being that the seeds are a little smaller toward the center. No seed is cramped or pinched, though the round platform is furnished to its utmost capacity. But there is something in the seeded sunflower disc more wonderful than this.

If you look closely at the surface, you observe that it is by no means uniform. There appears on it a kind of inlay of concentric lines, radiating out from the center and forming ovate leaf patterns in successive whorls. These intricate designs, reaching out toward the rim of the flower-head and growing larger, appear to be fashioned each out of another, like ripples, so that the whole surface seems to be in movement with these fanlike traceries twining in and out of one another. The disc no longer looks like a bronzed sun, but like a rose window. These designs are not necessary to secure greater enonomy, spacing and fitting the greatest number of seeds into the smallest possible compass. They are an overplus of artistic energy, a mysterious and superfluous delight in the beauty of linear forms. Who could doubt the existence of some Power governing the myriad manifestations of objective phenomena, when this exquisite inessential took shape out of the normal natural law for the perpetuation of the species? I could but think—O ye sunflower seeds, bless ye the Lord!

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages..... 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 59A
Florence Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(Dutch Edition)

When "Little Women" Appeared

To one who has gone through all of her life in the ordinary sunshine and shade of bright hopes and unavoidable disappointments, it is very strange to stand, all at once, in the artificial spotlight of totally unexpected fame. From the moment her book appeared, life was entirely changed for unassuming Louisa Alcott. She simply did not know what to make of it when letters began to come pouring in, when visitors arrived in numbers scarcely less extravagant, when people pursued her everywhere to get an autograph, a word, or even nothing but a good stare at the renowned Miss Alcott, author of the new success, "Little Women."

She had finished the book bravely, ending with Meg's engagement, since she felt that young readers would not care to go forward into the more romantic period of her heroines' lives. It was with some trepidation that she sent the whole to Mr. Niles, for he had been so obviously disappointed over the first chapters. He was equally frank now. He did not find the story as absorbing as he had hoped; it might be better, after all, to give up the idea of publishing it. But first, he would lay it before some young friends of his, girls of just the age for which it was written, to find what was their opinion.

O wise Thomas Niles, to understand that his bachelor judgment was not final in the matter and to take into consultation the only real experts, the young ladies themselves. The first to see the manuscript was his niece, Lily Almy, who lived at Longwood. She galloped through it and rendered a verdict so breathless with enthusiasm that her uncle paused and thought again. He showed it to another girl and another. Every one of them spoke of it in just the same way; they all of them loved it.

It is hard to think of "Little Women" as read for the first time; it is, to us, a tale so hallowed by the association of our mother's and our grandmother's delight in it, before our own day. A completely fresh story it was to them, a book even of a kind different from anything they had read before, a book just about themselves, so it seemed, by some one who understood them completely. It is no wonder that the first readers were enchanted with it. It is to the wisdom and appreciation of those young people that we owe the fact that "Little Women" was not hidden away forever in that spidery cupboard where Louisa's early failures were tossed in despair. We thank them from our hearts, and Mr. Niles for listening to them. —CORNELIA MEIGS, in "Invincible Louisa." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Lamplighter

The poet goes on quiet feet
Softly through the night.
Lighting lamps along the street
The poet goes on quiet feet.
His cheering tapers wait to greet
The traveler seeking light—
The poet goes on quiet feet
Softly through the night.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

Treasures From the Second-Hand Shops of Japan

It is curious how slowly and unconsciously one grows to the appreciation of the quaint and odd in Japanese art hand-work. Of course the artist instantly sees the beauty of it, and no one could fail to admire the beautiful work of the sword-guards and other objects. But when one sees their pottery, for example, irregular in shape, purposely dented in, with sketchy designs, so unlike any pottery an Occidental is accustomed to, he wonders what there is to admire about the work. Let him begin to collect, however, and if he is a natural-born collector he will become wild over the tea-jars and other forms of pottery. I have started a little collection and have lately added two pieces. One is a vessel for sauce. The pottery is Akatsu, Oribe; the other a Satsuma teapot. They are at least one hundred and fifty years old, perhaps older. They are really fascinating to handle, and the fun of finding such nuggets in the simplest little bric-a-brac shops is only appreciated by those imbued with the collector's spirit. The collector of bric-a-brac finds Japan a veritable paradise, for wherever he goes he finds second-hand shops, known as *furui doguya*, displaying old objects of every description, pottery, metal and lacquer work, basketry, swords and sword furniture, pictures, etc. In the smallest villages through which one rides one finds some shop of this description with a modest assortment of old things. One cannot help recalling the fact that in our country the second-hand shops in our towns are limited to the sale of second-hand furniture, second-hand books, and second-hand clothing, and only a few of the larger cities will have shops containing bric-a-brac, etc. Furthermore, it may be observed that in the Japanese shop the objects with few exceptions are native products, the exceptions being from China and Korea, while in our country the objects are invariably from Europe or Asia, Dutch delft, Italian majolica, German ironwork, etc. It is a significant fact that one looks in vain for any art object worth preserving from our own country.

I have lately become acquainted with a celebrated antiquarian, Ninagawa Noritani, and have visited him at his house. He is the author of a book on the various kinds of pottery in Japan, illustrated by lithographic plates. These plates, though rather roughly done and colored by hand, are far more characteristic of the pottery than the most perfect chromolithographs one sees in French and English publications on similar subjects. . . .

Through Ninagawa, I have learned many interesting things about collectors and collections. It was interesting to find that for hundreds of years these people have had their collections and crazes for collecting. He said that the Japanese have never specialized so much in their collecting as foreigners, and, I judge from what I have learned, were never so systematic or scientific and generally not so curious nor so exact as to the age and locality of the objects. Among Ninagawa's friends he specified the following as the kinds of objects they collected: pottery, porcelain, coins, swords, *kakemono* (pictures), pieces of brocades, stone implements, and roofing tiles. The collections of brocade are mounted in books like postage stamps, the pieces three or four inches square; he had seen specimens four or five hundred years old. Bits from the robes of famous men were highly esteemed. The tiles are considered very interesting objects; he had seen roofing tiles a thousand years old. —From "Japan Day by Day," by EDWARD S. MORSE. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of E. J. Van Wisselingh & Co., Amsterdam, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

View of Antwerp: From a Painting by Piet Verhaert

HERE is a view of the city of Antwerp, seen from the west across the River Schelde, as it appeared to a Flemish artist in 1885. Greatly as this famous seaport has grown since this picture was painted, all who have visited Belgium will recognize several of the historic buildings depicted. Prominent against the sky is the beautiful Gothic tower and spire of the Cathedral—a lofty landmark which has compelled admiration ever since it was erected in the early fifteenth century. A little to the left of this can be seen the roof of the sixteenth century Hôtel de Ville and the late Gothic church of St. Paul. To the right of the Cathedral appear the towers of St. Augustine and St. André, while still further to the right is the dome of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, the building of which was not fully completed when this picture was painted.

Piet Verhaert (1852-1908), who painted this picture, was a Belgian painter who was considered distinctly advanced in the 'eighties of the last century. Influenced by such French painters as Courbet, Boudin and Daubigny, Verhaert was a Flemish forerunner of impressionism in the breadth and vigor of his painting and in his remarkable feeling for light and air. The busy waters of the Schelde, crowded with all kinds of steamers, present a very different picture today to the twentieth century visitor; but the essentials of its unchanging features, historic buildings, air, light, water and sky, have been recorded with admirable taste, skill and fidelity by this little-known master of the 'eighties.

„Hem nu die machtig is"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN HET Bijbelverhaal over Daniël lezen wij hoe zijne vijanden, door afgunst gedreven, een boosaardig plan smeedden om Daniël ten val te brengen. Koning Darius teekende een geschrift, dat zonder dat hij er zich van bewust was, ten doel had den Hebreër, Daniël, in den kuil der leeuwen te doen werpen. Toen de koning ging beseffen wat het gevolg zou zijn van zijne ondoordachte daad, was hij ten zeerste ontroerd, en trachtte hij hem, die aan deze samenzwering ten slachtoffer viel, te redden, maar al zijne pogingen waren ijdel; der Meden en der Perzen wet werd uitgevoerd, en Daniël werd aan de wilde dieren overgeleverd, terwijl de koning verklaarde: „Uw God, dien gij gedurigelijk eert, die verlosse u."

Het verhaal vertelt ons verder, hoe Koning Darius, na eene nacht van kwelling, in den vroegen morgenstond op stond, en met haast tot den kuil der leeuwen henenging, waar hij in vrees en bezorgdheid tot Daniël riep: „O Daniël, gij knecht des levenden Gods! heeft ook uw God dien gij gedurigelijk eert, u van de leeuwen kunnen verlossen?" Wat zal hij verheugd en verlucht zijn geweest, toen hij Daniël met kalme stem hoorde antwoorden, dat God waarlijk Zijn dienstknecht bewaard had, en hem geen kwaad was geschied! Het verhaal eindigt met het bevel van den koning aan alle volkeren op de aarde, dat zij den God Daniëls zouden aanbidden, want „Hij verlost en redt, en Hij doet teekenen en wonderen in den hemel en op de aarde."

De houding, welke Koning Darius in het bovenstaande verhaal aannam, verschilt weinig van die van velen in later eeuwen. Kunnen velen onzer zich geen tijden herinneren, dat wij wanhopig doch tevergeefs gewerkt hebben om hetgeen een vreeselijk onheil scheen af te wenden, en ons ten slotte genoodzaakt zagen menschelijke middelen als nutteloos op te geven en de zaak in de handen van God te stellen? En hebben wij zelfs toen niet de uitkomst met een bang hart en een angstig gelaat afgewacht, alsof wij nog in twijfel waren of de Heere van de gansche aarde de zaak tot een goed einde zou of wilde brengen? Het was niet met zulk eer wankelend geloof, doch het was met blijmoedig en ongeschokt vertrouwen in de voortdurende liefde en macht van God, dat Daniël den kuil der leeuwen binnenging, dat David den Filistijnschen reus tegemoet trad, en dat Christus Jezus aan het graf stond en den doode beval uit te komen.

Het bezorgde hart, dat naar bemoediging en een vernieuwd vertrouwen in Gods algenoegzaamheid snakt, kan hulp vinden door de aanhalingen te bestudeeren, welke in eene Bijbel-concordantie gegeven worden onder het hoofd „machtig." In het Oude en het Nieuwe Testament beide wordt herhaaldelijk bevestigd, dat onze God inderdaad machtig is,—machtig om van alle kwaad te verlossen, machtig om voorziening te schenken in tijden van nood, machtig om de zwakken te sterken, machtig om al hetgeen Hij beloofd heeft, te vervullen.

Christian Science, dat op den Bijbel alleen gegrond is, leert ons algeheel te vertrouwen op Gods alvermogen, niet door een blinde geloofwijze, maar door een krachtdadig begrijpen van de immer-tegenwoordige en immer-werkende wet van God, van het goede. Is de moeilijkheid lichamelijke genezing? Verwijzend naar dat indrukwekkend geval van genezing in de practijk van Christus Jezus, bij de opwekking van Lazarus, zegt Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 493, 494): „Wie vermeet zich dit volkomen bewijs in twijfel te trekken van de macht en den wil van goddelijk Gemoed, om den mensch voor immer ongerept in zijn volmaakten staat te bewaren, en alle werking in den mensch te besturen?" Waar nu goddelijk Gemoed noodzakelijkerwijs eeuwig en zonder verandering is, en goddelijke Liefde door haren aard zelven onpartijdig, wie vermeet zich te betwijfelen of deze zelfde goddelijke wil en ditzelfde vermogen voor een ieder van Gods kinderen bereikbaar zouden zijn?

Is ons hart met leed bezwaard, omdat een onzer dierbaren uit den sterfelijken gezichtskring verdwenen is? Laten wij ons herinneren, dat geen enkele van Gods ideeën ooit uit Zijnen gezichtskring kan verdwijnen, en dat het beeld en de gelijkenis van Hem, Die het eeuwige Leven is, evenmin kan worden uitgebluscht. Ieder blijft ten allen tijde onder Zijne teedere bescherming en in Zijne onfeilbare hoede. Door dit te beseffen, worden wij bereid onze dierbaren in Gods handen te laten en vol vertrouwen te zeggen: „Want ik weet wien ik geloofd heb, en ik ben verzekerd, dat hij machtig is mijn pand bij hem weggelegd, te bewaren tot dien dag."

Is de moeilijkheid dagelijksche voorziening, en vragen wij ons mischien af, waarom wij toch in zulk een droevigen en weinig belovenden toestand geplaatst zijn, als dien, waarin wij ons bevinden? Dit vroegen ook in de oude tijden de Israëlieten zich af toen zij door de woestijn trokken. En toch werd voor hen eene tafel toegericht in de wildernis. Hun, die in den tegenwoordigen tijd door de woestijn trekken, wijst Mrs. Eddy op het gevaar in de overtreding der ouden te vervallen, door den Heilige Israëls te begrenzen; en zij stelt de de pertinente vraag (*Science and Health*, blz. 135): „Wat vermag God niet te doen?"

Wat ook de omstandigheden zijn mogen, waarin wij verkeeren, moeten wij voorwaarts streven in de vaste erkenning, dat de onveranderlijke macht van Gods wet machtig is om iederen ongunstigen toestand te overwinnen. „Hem nu die machtig is u van struikelen te bewaren, en onstraffelijk te stellen voor zijne heerlijkheid in vreugde, den alleen wijzen God, onzen Zaligmaker, zij heerlijkheid en majesteit, kracht en macht, beide nu en in alle eeuwigheid."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Moonlight in The Hills

Silver medallions under the oak trees,
Bright silver coins carelessly scattered
Among the dark shadows of the oak trees,
And on the hills new silver yet untouched,—
White, gleaming silver flowing in a silent stream
Along the canyon floor,
Bathing the deep roots of the hills
In tides of beauty.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

A Grand Duke at Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids [Michigan] I shall not forget. It was my first "appearance" in America. I stayed awake all night, listening to the rattle of the train and ringing for the porter at short intervals.

"Will you bring me another pillow?"

"Does this ventilator work?"

"I want a glass of charged water."

I had three pillows hidden behind my handbags. I knew very well how to start the ventilator. And I was not thirsty. What I really needed was someone on whom I could try my "w's." I was not afraid of "th's" and the difference between the "ee's" and "i's" was clear to me. But "w's" frightened me. Non-existent in the Russian alphabet and pronounced "v" by the Germans and the French, this perfidious letter haunted me. Myron Herrick thought there was nothing wrong with my "w's" but then he knew too many French Prime Ministers. On the other hand, my sleepy colored porter struck me as being just the man to pass on my pronunciation. I watched his face eagerly. I expected to see him puzzled. I was pleasantly disappointed: he merely said "yes, sir" each time and brought me the article containing the "w." Getting off the train at Grand Rapids and feeling that the battle had been won, I tipped him lavishly.

"Everything was just right," I commended him.

He smiled and bowed.

"Merci beaucoup," he said courteously.

I stood still.

"Where did you learn French?"

"In France, sir. . . . That's why it's easy for me to understand foreigners." . . .

The remaining three hours, which I had hoped to spend in grave thoughts, were consumed by visitors. Reporters came in and asked my opinion about the illness of King George. I said it was most unfortunate. A man who used to live in Odessa brought his seven-year-old son and a 'cello. "Everybody" in Grand Rapids believed that the boy played better than Casals. Would I like to hear him. I had to. Then I signed a dozen autograph books, each one containing Tom Mix and the Khedive of Egypt. Then I posed for the local photographer and tasted a homemade apple pie, "the best apple pie baked east of the Rocky Mountains." Then my secretary tiptoed in and said in a tragic whisper: "The minister is waiting for us downstairs." . . .

The church was packed. The minister said there were eight hundred and fifty people in the audience, but to me they looked like eight hundred and fifty thousand. Never in my life was I so frightened. When the minister said: "I have the great honor to present to you Grand Duke Alexander of Russia," my hands began to tremble and my throat was dry. I got up and was about to cross toward the center of the platform when I suddenly heard the opening bars of the Russian National Anthem and saw my audience rise to their feet. I stood aghast. For the first time in eleven years I was listening to that melody.

My secretary told me afterward that I went deathly pale. Personally I remember nothing. Sometimes I think I must have fallen asleep in my room in New York and dreamt that I was lecturing in the New Baptist Church in Grand Rapids. The local papers said that I talked "in a clear melodious voice, never showing an inkling of emotion or bitterness." I doubt it.

I have delivered sixty-six lectures since that day. In churches, universities, women's clubs and private houses. I never disputed terms, place or time, insisting on just one clause in my contracts; that the Russian National Anthem must not be played, before, during or after my lectures.—THE GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA, in "Always a Grand Duke." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"Unto him that is able"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible story of Daniel it is recorded that his enemies, impelled by jealousy, concocted a wily plot for Daniel's undoing. King Darius signed a decree which, unknown to him, was designed to result in the throwing of the Hebrew, Daniel, into the lions' den. When the king realized what was to be the outcome of his unguarded act, he was deeply distressed and endeavored to save the victim of the conspiracy, but all efforts were vain; the law of the Medes and Persians was executed, and Daniel was committed to the beasts with the assertion from the king, "Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee."

The narrative goes on to say that King Darius spent a harassed night and, arising early, hastened to the lions' den, where he called to Daniel in fearful solicitude, "O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?" What must have been his joy and relief when he heard the calm voice of Daniel replying that God truly had protected His servant, and that no harm had befallen him! The story ends with the king's proclamation that all the people of the earth should worship the God of Daniel, for "he delivereth and rescueth, and he worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth."

The attitude of King Darius in the foregoing account seems not unlike that of some other people of later date. Cannot many of us remember occasions when we have worked desperately, but unavailingly, to avert what seemed a dreaded calamity, only to be obliged finally to abandon human means as useless and to resign the case to God? And even then have we not watched for the result with fearful hearts and anxious faces, as though still doubtful whether the Lord of all the earth could or would manage the matter successfully? Not with wavering faith such as this, but with serene and unshaken confidence in the constant love and power of God, did Daniel enter the den of lions, did David go to meet the Philistine giant, did Christ Jesus stand before the tomb and bid the dead come forth.

For the troubled heart that longs for reassurance and renewed confidence in God's sufficiency, there is help in studying the references given in a Bible concordance under the heading "able." In both the Old and the New Testament one finds repeated confirmation that our God is indeed able—able to deliver from all harm, able to furnish supplies in time of need, able to strengthen the weak, able to perform all that He has promised.

Christian Science, based solidly on the Bible, teaches radical reliance on God's ability, not through blind belief but through an effectual understanding of the ever present and ever operating law of God, good. Is the problem one of physical healing? In referring to that impressive case of healing in the practice of Christ Jesus, the raising of Lazarus from the dead, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, says (pp. 493, 494), "Who dares to doubt this consummate test of the power and willingness of divine Mind to hold man forever intact in his perfect state, and to govern man's entire action?" And as divine Mind is, of necessity, eternal and invariable, and as divine Love is impartial by its very nature, who dares to doubt that the same divine willingness and ability are available to each one of God's children?

Is the heart burdened with sorrow because a loved one has passed from mortal sight? Let us remember that not one of God's ideas can ever pass from His sight, nor can the image and likeness of Him who is eternal Life ever become extinct. Each one remains always under His tender protection and unfailing care. Through this realization we are enabled to leave our dear ones in God's hands and say confidently, "For I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."

Is the problem one of daily supply, and are we wondering how we can possibly be maintained in such a dreary and unpromising situation as that in which we may find ourselves? Just so questioned the Israelites of old as they journeyed through the wilderness. Yet a table was spread for them in the desert. To modern wilderness travelers Mrs. Eddy points out that the danger lies in repeating the ancient offense by limiting the Holy One of Israel; and she adds pertinently (Science and Health, p. 135), "What cannot God do?"

So, whatever the circumstances with which we have to deal, we should press on with the unfaltering recognition of the unchanging ability of God's law to conquer every untoward condition. Then shall human sense be refreshed anew with the triumphant benediction, "Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Gulielmus Rex

The folk who lived in Shakespeare's day
And saw that gentle figure pass
By London Bridge, his frequent way—
They little knew what man he was.

The pointed beard, the courteous mien,
The equal port to high and low,
All this they saw or might have seen—
But not the light behind the brow.

The doublet's modest gray or brown,
The slender sword-hilt's plain device,
What sign had these for prince or clown?
Few turned, or none, to scan him twice.

Yet 't was the king of England's kings! . . .
'T is he alone that lives and reigns!

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Poems.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth.. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.. $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.. $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Little Headway Is Made by Stocks In Quiet Market

Moderate Gains Recorded by Some of the Specialties

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Discretion overshadowed valor in today's rather colorless financial markets, although prices, as a whole, maintained a steady to firm position despite unenthusiastic trading.

The fact that the RFC lifted the domestic gold price 13 cents an ounce seemingly did not stir either stocks or grains to any particular buoyancy. Sterling moved up nearly 6 cents to about $5.15½, and the French gold franc firmed some .02 of a cent at 6.28½ cents. Wheat got up about 1 cent a bushel, and cotton gained $1 a bale before easing. Silver futures were strong. Federal bonds rallied moderately, but other listed loans were irregular.

Stocks moved in a dull and narrow rut. Some buying occurred in specialties, including oils, but the rank and file was listless. Leaders such as U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, New York Central and Chrysler ruled virtually unchanged.

Some irregularity developed in the late dealings. Johns-Manville and Santa Fe lost a point each, while similar gains were shown by Allied Chemical.

Transfers approximated 1,050,000 shares.

President's Monetary Policies

The financial district was highly interested in word from Washington that Secretary Woodin expected to discuss the Administration's monetary program in a formal statement to be issued later this week. The assertion of the Secretary, as quoted in Washington dispatches, that he was "thoroughly in accord and heartily in sympathy" with the President's policies, and would "back him to the limit," occasioned no surprise in banking circles.

Brokerage houses reported that the more important operators were still out of the market, and obviously public participation is at an extremely low ebb.

Washington rumors included talk of a scheme to organize a government bank which would make loans to corporations and individuals who are unable to provide the collateral which is required by most of the large commercial banking institutions. Various banks throughout the country, according to this report, would be appointed agents of the Government bank and would be empowered to make loans which would be guaranteed by the RFC or other administrative body.

Financial circles were watching closely the dollar devaluation program. The concensus, apparently, is that the steadily increasing price of gold will, of necessity, push the dollar down to whatever level is desired by Washington.

Bond Market Improves

United States Government issues generally recovered for the second successive session in today's bond market.

A few of the federal issues slid back a trifle, including the called Liberty 4¼s, but most of them were unchanged to a half point higher by midday. They still ranged substantially under their levels of three weeks ago.

The source of the renewed demand for the federals remained something of a mystery in Wall Street, but bond quarters pointed out that knowledge that Washington was giving their recent unsatisfactory action its attention was definitely reassuring.

Elsewhere, the bond market was mixed, although a few of the gilt-edgers were firm along with the federals. Atchison 4s rallied more than 2 points. Some of the more speculative rails, however, eased. Utilities were moderately heavy. Consolidated Gas 5½s lost a major fraction, and Columbia Gas 5s declined a point.

Some of the industrial loans were firm, notable obligations of U. S. Rubber and National Dairy. Foreigns were mixed. Argentine 6s lost more than 2 points in a small turnover. The French issues rose frose fractionally. There was a fair demand for the Canadian 4s, up a trifle.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; dullness rules list.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Steady; oils and metals firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Strong; sterling at new post-war peak.

Cotton: Higher; trade and foreign buying; firm sterling exchange.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; bullish monetary developments.

Corn: Firm; followed wheat.

Cattle: Weak to 25 cents lower, light cattle steady.

Hog: Not much done, holding best around $4.60 bidding.

Foreign

London: Uncertainties in regard to foreign exchanges checked business on the stock exchange today. Trading was quiet and prices were irregular. Industrials and home rails were cheerful, owing to last month's board of trade figures, while transatlantic issues eased with Wall Street. The closing was dull.

Paris: Reports of growing opposition in America to President Roosevelt's monetary policy caused a pronounced hesitancy on the Bourse. The market was dull, with a tendency toward heaviness. Rentes were stronger, while most international issues lost ground. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Stimulated by election results and the decline in the number of foreign sales, the Boerse opened more active. Lignite and steel shares were preferred by operators. The closing, however, was weaker.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 13	Last Nov. 11
13	3	..	Adams Express	2100	8½	8½	8½	8½
71	39	.8	Adams Exp pf	80	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	3900	19	18⅛	18¾	18⅝
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	7—	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
19¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
11⅜	5⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
112	47½	3.50	Air Reduction	400	104¼	103	103	102½
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4200	26⅝	25	25¼	26
8¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7⅝	7½	7½	8
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	20	14	14	14	..
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1200	136	134¼	134½	134
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	120½	120½	120½	121
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3200	20¼	19½	19⅝	19¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	500	44	43¼	43¼	43
25	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	24½	24½	24½	24½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	200	13	13	13	13
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	10¼	10	10	..
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	28¼	28	28	..
106	10	7	Am Brake S&F p f	20	93½	93	93½	..
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	2600	92½	91	91¾	91½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	400	122⅞	120¼	120¼	..
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	25	24⅞	25	25¾
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	54½	52¾	53	53½
51¼	34	3f	Am Chicle	400	47⅛	47	47	..
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
13	6½	..	Am European		200	5	5	..
19¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	4500	11½	10⅞	11	10¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	23¼	22½	22¾	..
35⅞	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	17¼	16⅝	17¼	..
89¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	400	14¼	13⅞	13¾	..
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	500	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	9⅛
57½	13⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	35½	35	35	35
7½	3¼	..	Am Ice	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
15½	4¼	..	Am International	600	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
12	9	..	Am La Fr pf	40	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
31½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2600	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	15¼	15	15	..
19½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6600	13¼	12⅞	13	..
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	17¾	17	17	16⅞
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14800	48½	48⅜	47½	48
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	89	89	89	89½
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	64	64	64	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	18½	18	18	..
42⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	200	37	37	37	..
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	56¼	55¾	56¼	55⅜
113½	80	1	Am Sug Ref pf	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	105
134⅜	86½	.6	Am Tel & Tel	6800	118¼	117	118	117¾
25	3⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5½	5½	5½	..
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	13000	10½	9⅞	10½	..
41¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	300	20	19½	19½	20¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	11⅞	11¼	11½	11¾
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	600	53	53	53½	54
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	7½	7	7	7¼
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8800	16¾	15⅜	15½	15⅞
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
29¼	3¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	75	75	75	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	200	46¾	44¾	45½	43⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	12½	12	12½	12
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1200	51¼	49½	50	51
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	200	57½	57¼	57½	57½
50	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	32¼	32	32	32½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2800	31¼	30¾	31	30¾
37½	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	28	28	28	28
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	80	80	80	80
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1200	31¾	29¼	30½	31⅜
84⅝	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1600	44	42⅝	43	42½
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6700	8½	8	8	8⅜

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	12¾	12	12	12⅛
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	5400	24½	23⅝	24	24⅛
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Or pf	10	98	98	98	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	1200	9	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	13½	13¼	13¼	..
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	57	57	57	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	98½	97¾	97¾	..
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind	400	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
21¼	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	14¾	14	14	14⅜
33½	9	1.60	Best & Co	100	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
89¼	19¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	31½	30¾	31¼	31
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	800	49½	49	49	48
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	21⅛	20½	20½	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1000	12	11¼	11¼	11
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	100	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	..
37⅝	18	1.60f	Borden	3400	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
23⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	800	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	600	9¼	9	9	8¾
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
9⅞	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1200	3¾	3½	3½	..
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1700	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3	2¾	3	2⅞
43¾	8½	..	Byers	1200	24⅝	24	24	24½

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	22	22	22	22
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅝	5	5¼	5¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1400	28¼	28	28	28
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
35½	14	1f	Cannon Mills	400	29	28¼	28½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	4500	73½	71¾	72⅛	72
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1800	22½	22	22⅜	22⅜
58¾	9⅛	..	Celanese Corp	15700	46⅞	45¼	45⅝	46⅜
12⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	5	5	5	4⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30½	30½	30½	..
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8½	8½	8½	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	18600	40¾	39⅛	39½	40
7⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	3	2⅞	3⅛	..
52⅛	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1800	35¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40¾
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	5¼	5	5	4¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
16	1¼	..	Chi & N Western	1900	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	8¼	8	8	7⅞
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	20⅞	20	20	20
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	40	12	12	12	..
52⅞	7¾	..	Chrysler	25700	44¼	42¾	43⅝	43½
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16¼
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	68	67	67	..
5¾	2¼	..	City Stores A vtc	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	¾
3⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	1400	1⅛	1	1	1
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	17¾	17½	17½	..
17⅜	3⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5	4⅜	4⅜	..
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4100	13	12¼	12¼	12⅞
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	22½	22½	22½	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carbn	3200	58¾	57⅝	58¼	58⅜
19	4	..	Comm Credit	400	14½	14½	14½	..
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	91½	91½	91½	..
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	36	35	35	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	33¼	32½	33	34
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	8800	33⅞	32¾	33	33⅞
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	14600	2½	2	2½	2
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	28½	28½	28½	..
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	24¼	23½	24⅛	23⅝
8¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3¼	3	3	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	10	9½	9½	9⅝
64⅛	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	4300	39⅜	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	600	84¾	84	84¾	..
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	900	2½	2½	2½	..
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	7700	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
10¼	1½	..	Container A	100	7	7	7	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	61	60½	61	..
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1300	66½	65¾	66	65¾
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3400	18½	18	18⅛	18
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1600	72⅞	72	72⅛	72½
39½	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	35⅜	35	35	35½
60¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	34	34	34	..
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	4½	4½	4½	4¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40	40	40	..
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	16	16	16	16
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	40	40	40	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	31700	3½	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
6	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	6⅜	5½	5¾	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12	12	12	..

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	3700	33½	32	32¼	32¼
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	400	54	53¾	53¾	54¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1800	24½	24	24	24¾
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
5	5	..	Detroit & Mack	10	1½	1½	1½	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	30½	30½	30½	31¾
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	26	25¼	26	25¼
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29½	29½	..
39½	12	1.80f	Dome Mines	7500	38½	37½	37⅝	38
26⅜	10½	1.20f	Dominion Sttores	2100	22	21	22	21
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	15	14½	14⅝	14½
85⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	2300	81	79½	80⅝	80¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	113	112½	113	..

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	74¼	74	74	75
130⅛	110	8	Eastman Kod pf	10	126	126	126	126½
16	5½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	300	11⅝	11	11¼	11¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	600	2¾	1½	2⅜	2⅜
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	23	23	23	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	16½	15½	15¾	15⅞
4¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	6⅝	6	6	6
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	10	10	10	..
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42¾	42	42	42¼
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1½	1	1	1
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	2½	2	2	1½
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	130	115	114	114	117¼
47	15½	..	Engineers P S pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
48⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	..
15⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
25⅜	3¼	..	Erie RR	400	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	8¾	7¾	8⅛	..
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	1400	8	7½	8	7½
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	110	42½	36⅞	42½	35¾
3¾	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	2½	2½	2½	2
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	500	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	55	55	55	54⅞
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	..
28¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19⅝	19¼	19¼	20
23⅝	9	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	..
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	..
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1300	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	46⅞

—G—

5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	3	3	3	3
20⅞	6¼	..	Gamewell	90	13	12	12	12
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	900	8¾	8	8	8⅛
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	300	30	29½	29½	30
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	500	16¼	15¾	16	15⅝
20⅞	11½	1.	Gen Baking	400	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	7200	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	21
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	36½	36⅛	36¼	36⅝
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	3200	1	¾	¾	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	200	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
38¾	10	1	Gen Motors	9400	31⅝	31	31⅝	31
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	89	89	89	89
10⅛	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
20¼	9⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11½
7⅜	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	500	5½	4¾	5⅛	4⅞
33	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	21	19	21	..
20	3¾	..	Glidden	300	16	15	15¾	15¾
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¾
27⅜	13	1.20	Gold Dust	900	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
21½	3	..	Goodrich	1100	15	14½	14⅝	14⅝
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	35
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	1600	36⅞	35¾	35¾	36⅜
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	59	59	59	57¾
17½	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	8⅝	8½	8½	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	400	10	9¾	9⅞	10
10⅝	3⅜	..	Grand Union	200	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
38⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	200	23½	22½	23½	..
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	28¼	28	28	27⅝
33¾	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	500	19	18	18	18⅞
16⅜	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	200	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	400	39	38	38½	38½
4⅜	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1¾	1½	1¾	..

—H—

9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	..
25½	6½	..	Harbison Walger	600	18⅞	15½	15½	16½
85⅝	65	4f	Hazel Atlas	500	83½	82	82	83⅝
63	18	1½	Hercules Powder	100	55½	55½	55½	..
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	106⅛	106⅛	106½	108
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	200	47	47	47	..
90	64¾	5f	Hershey Choc pf	200	88⅛	88	88½	87¾
44⅛	22¾	1	Holland Furnace	500	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
373	145	15f	Homestake Min	300	324½	312	324¾	..
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	500	25¾	24½	25	24½
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	300	32¾	31½	31½	..
6¾	3	..	Hudson Motor	600	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅞
72¼	15⅜	..	Hupp Motors	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..

—I—

50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	2800	27½	26⅝	26¾	27
60	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	..

Financial: News and Comment

Establishment Of Central Bank for Canada Is Advised

Commission Urges Need of Single Authority for Regulating Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 — Immediate establishment of a central bank in Canada is recommended by three members of the Macmillan Banking Commission whose report was made public today. The other two members of the commission offer an alternative monetary institution.

To meet an immediate problem in agricultural credit the report urges the investigation of short and intermediate farm credits without which agriculture in many sections cannot revive.

Four of the five commissioners advise the abolition of the present statutory maximum interest rate on bank loans, which is 7 per cent.

The report advises the banks to meet, wherever possible, the demand for six to 12 months' agricultural credit, to consider the abolition of collection charges and the introduction of general par privileges on cheques.

More Representative Boards

Banks are urged to make their boards of directors more representative of the various economic interests and areas of the country.

High praise is accorded to the Canadian banking system in the report. "So far as the ordinary functions are concerned, the Canadian banks give admirable evidence of security, efficiency and convenience," the report states.

In gathering the material for its report, the Macmillan commission traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, holding public sessions in 13 important centers, including every provincial capital.

The chairman of the banking commission was Lord Macmillan of England, and the other members were Sir Charles Addis of London, Sir Thomas White, Canada's wartime Finance Minister; the Hon. John E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and Beaudry Leman, banker, of Montreal.

In recommending the immediate formation of a central bank in Canada, the commissioners favoring that step called attention to the present lack of a single banking authority in Canada responsible for regulating the volume of credit and currency, for maintaining the external stability of the country's currency, and for providing impartial and expert advice to the Government of the day on matters of financial policy.

Need of Regulating Credit

In order that the public should not indulge in unreasonable expectations as to the capacity of a central bank to influence the price of specific commodities, the commission appended the following warning:

"A central bank cannot be expected to influence directly the price of a particular commodity. It is not even desirable that a central bank should be specifically charged with any responsibility for the general price level of a country." After pointing out its limitations, however, the report adds: "It is manifest, however, that the regulation of the volume of credit is an important factor in influencing the level of economic activity and therefore of prices, and this is one of the cardinal tasks of a central bank."

The exchange or external value of the Canadian dollar is also a subject for control of a central bank, the report states. "This function is a logical outcome of that of credit regulation . . . and no modern state can afford to dispense with the most effective controlling instruments."

So far from the present time being inopportune, the three commissioners in favor of a central bank urge its early establishment. They admit that in the absence of a highly developed money market the control of a central bank in Canada could not be as sensitive as that exercised by the Bank of England. At the same time they believe that such an institution would have a decisive influence on the credit situation in Canada.

Concrete Suggestions

The Macmillan commission made a number of concrete suggestions as to the main features of a central bank in Canada, of which the following are the more notable:

1. The capital should be $5,000,000, offered for public subscription; all shareholders to be British subjects resident in Canada.
2. The bank should have the sole right of note issue; the commercial banks' issue should be redeemed over a specified period of years.
3. The dividend should be limited to 5 per cent or 6 per cent cumulative.
4. After provision for dividend and suitable provision for reserves the remainder of the profits should go to the Government.
5. The bank should be the banker of the Dominion Government and might also by agreement become the banker of provincial Governments.
6. After outlining what it conceives to be the principal operations which the bank should be allowed to conduct, such as the purchase and sale of gold, silver, foreign exchange, commercial bills, certain agricultural bills, various securities, etc., the report goes on to suggest that a central bank should be prohibited from engaging in trade, making unsecured loans, paying interest on deposits, allowing the renewal of bills, or advancing to the Dominion Government more than one-third of the income expected in any one year, or to a provincial Government more than one-quarter of the income expected in any year.
7. The bank should concentrate the gold holdings of the country.

To Help Agriculture

Because of the decline in agricultural revenue of recent years, the maintenance and operating costs of farms cannot be met, farm debts have considerably increased, taxes are unpaid, farm equipment has seriously deteriorated and a large percentage of farmers are unable to obtain new credit to put in and harvest their groups. To meet this emergency situation, the commission advised the immediate investigation by the Dominion Government, cooperating if possible with provincial governments, into the whole question of agricultural short and intermediate credits.

The report advised the abolition of the present statutory maximum interest rate, which is 7 per cent. According to the Bank Act, all higher rates have been quite generally charged. The view is taken that there are circumstances of risk and cost which justify the charging of higher rates than 7 per cent, and that if the 7 per cent maximum were enforced, a large number of smaller bank branches, especially in newly settled districts, would have to close down.

Legislation based on this report will be prepared in a few weeks and will be submitted to Parliament during the session which is expected to convene in the second week of January.

Atlas Corporation

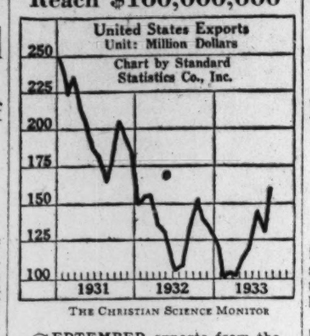
Dividend No. 17 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending December 1, 1933, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable December 1, 1933, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on November 20, 1933.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer*.

November 10, 1933.

September Exports Reach $160,000,000



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEPTEMBER exports from the United States reached $160,000,000, a gain of $28,000,000 over the previous month, and the highest monthly figure recorded since December, 1931.

For four months, beginning with June, this year's foreign trade figures have exceeded those of the previous year—the first period since 1929 that this has been the case.

However, recent gains represent an increase only when compared with the abnormally low level of trade, because February, 1933, exports from the United States, which amounted to $101,500,000, were the lowest monthly exports since August, 1904.

Number of Wage Increases Up 600 P. C. Due to Codes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—For the month ending Aug. 15, the number of reported wage increases was six times what it had been in July, according to the monthly publication of the Labor Bureau, Inc. These increases in wage rates reflect the adoption of separate codes of fair competition or minima provided in the blanket code, says the bureau.

"Industrial employment and pay rolls also increased, due to shortening of hours and establishment of minimum wages, says the bureau. "Just how large the increase of employment since March has been is uncertain—the figures are not adequate for a completely satisfactory estimate. It is undeniable, however, that much of this increase is due to the labor provisions of the codes under the NRA."

"The labor provisions undoubtedly have increased production costs somewhat and have caused difficulties for the less efficient producers. If prices of finished products are to be held down while labor costs rise, there is only one way to accomplish the desired result, and that is to eliminate the higher cost producers from the picture, or in other words to increase the overall efficiency of industry. Labor in many individual cases opposes such a process, because it throws out of work the employees of the embarrassed employer. It thus looks like increasing unemployment.

"Labor must remember, however, that if prices are held down in reference to wages, more goods will be sold and consequently the slack in employment will be taken up. In the meantime we need unemployment insurance and a good system of labor exchanges to cushion the shock. The process of making our productive and distributing processes more efficient is the only reliable means in the long run to increase real wages and achieve a better distribution of income."

Mexico Rapidly Clears Up Old Interior Debts

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13 (U. P.)—The Government announced that it had completed payments of all claims on the interior debt for 1928. Simultaneously it was announced that if financial conditions continue as at present, the Government will be able to complete payment on all debts contracted in 1931 and 1932 before the end of this year, thus fulfilling the program of clearing up old indebtednesses announced recently by President Abelardo Rodriguez.

Steel Operations Are Steadier At 25 P. C. Capacity

Makers Expect Further Decrease, However—Rail Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Operations in the steel industry are a bit steadier at around 25 per cent, but the makers expect further declines before there is improvement.

Automobile producton in November is forecast at under 60,000 cars and trucks, or half the estimated production for October and even those figures were small. However, there is now some buying of steel for the new models being introduced and by another two months automobile buying should be quite brisk.

More railroad business is developing in prospect and actuality though it will probably materialize slowly. Rail production will probably not get under way in any marked degree before the end of December unless the Administration prods up both the railroads and the steel makers in the interest of greater employment.

Road to Buy Rails

Pennsylvania Railroad officials have announced that they will purchase 100,000 tons of rails, the figure first given to the railroad coördinator a month ago. This carrier has also offered 500 automobile box cars manufactured in its own shops, the first group of 7000 cars which are to be built or purchased by that carrier, these to require more than 100,000 tons of steel.

Though money has been granted by the Federal Government for the continuation of electrification work, most of the structural steel has already been made for this project.

The steel price situation is in the main unchanged. Declines in some commodities are offset by advances in others. Steel scrap prices have been declining gradually for 10 weeks. On the other hand cast iron pipe makers in the East recently marked up prices $4 to $5 a ton.

Pig iron demand is extremely quiet with scarcely an inquiry throughout the country for as much as 1000 tons.

The recent sharp rise in the price of pig tin to the highest level since 1928 adds another reason for a substantial marking up of tin plate. The present price of plate is $4.65 a box which may be changed to $5. Tin plate production ranges from 90 to 95 per cent of capacity.

Production of steel so far this year has been nearly twice that for the like period of 1932. Though rail production is sorely needed now the rail makers are in no hurry for delivery since they cannot well lay rails until spring when the frost is out of the ground.

Silver Prices Soar

The speculative metals, silver and tin, have continued their skyrocketing tactics. Silver reached 42 cents an ounce, the highest price since 1930, while tin at over 52 cents a pound, was top since early 1928. The sharp rise in sterling exchange was in large measure responsible for soaring prices. American tin consumers did not buy briskly until after the price reached 52 cents a pound.

Speculation in silver was very active. On Thursday nearly 19,000,000 ounces of silver were traded on Commodity Exchange, a new high record for volume. Reasons for the big business and high prices were the rise in other speculative commodities and securities, the rise in sterling exchange and the belief that the Administration will boost silver prices artificially as is being done with gold which is now over $33 an ounce.

Demand for copper, lead and zinc was quiet, and prices were unchanged. Zinc statistics for October were favorable in that surplus stocks declined more than 3000 tons, whereas an increase had been expected. The world's visible supply of tin declined more than 2000 tons last month, all of which would indicate that the statistical trends of the metals are in the right direction.

The copper industry is still working to perfect its code, but there is doubt as to whether a code will be adopted. The industry may eventually labor along without one.

Argentina Accepts A $20,000,000 Loan

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 13 (AP)—A loan of 320,000,000 French francs (nearly $20,000,000), offered by French, Swiss, Dutch and Belgian holders of frozen funds in Argentina, has been accepted by the Government.

The terms are identical with the loan by which the British loosened their frozen credits here. Bonds will be issued bearing 4 per cent interest, and amortization at 5 per cent is to begin after the fifth year. The holders of the credits will absorb the bonds, discount them at home and obtain immediate cash for their Argentine holdings.

Negotiations are still under way with a committee from New York to free $32,000,000 in frozen United States credits by a similar plan.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (U. P.)—Negotiations for the release of $32,000,000 in American funds, frozen here because of lack of foreign exchange cover, are far advanced. Three United States firms, it was announced, have offered 50,000,000 pesos ($20,500,000 at current rates) for the unfreezing operation.

The final difficulty confronting the special subcommittee handling the negotiations, according to reliable sources, is whether the bonds should be a special issue or a Treasury issue. In previous similar arrangements with other countries with blocked credits here, it was agreed that bonds would be issued bearing 4 per cent interest, the holders of the credits absorbing the bonds and obtaining their cash finally by discounting them at home.

Says Credit for Soviet Union Now Looms as Chief Requisite

Institute Points Out U. S. Exports to Russia Exceed Imports From That Country—Gold From Soviet Mines May Pay Part of Trade Balance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Authorities generally seem to agree that the recognition of Soviet Russia would have economic and political advantages to the United States, but it is the economic angle that is said to be the most important factor determining the Administration's attitude. The Alexander Hamilton Institute bears out this view in its current publication, and outlines in what ways we may benefit from the resumption of normal political relations.

The institute holds that Russia will become an important market for American cotton, providing the necessary credit is made available, and is of the opinion that wheat farmers may also be benefited if American recognition makes Russia more favorably disposed toward an international agreement for restriction of wheat exports.

Credit Facilities Needed

"There is no doubt that the demand for American goods in the Soviet Union is very great. It is clear that if the United States wishes to improve its position in Russian trade it will have to arrange credit facilities for the Soviet Union. This, however, raises the question as to whether Russia will in the long run be able to repay its debts. An analysis of the Soviet-American foreign trade reveals that only a comparatively few Russian commodities are needed in the United States. The most important of these are furs, fish products, manganese, crude chemicals, non-ferrous metals and, to a lesser extent, lumber.

"Since the demand for Russian commodities in the United States is substantially smaller than the demand for American commodities in Russia, the latter will have to find other means of paying its commercial debts to the United States. In this connection it should be noted that Russia is a large gold-producing country, with an annual production estimated at over $50,000,000.

"In addition, through the Torgsin stores which sell only for foreign currencies or gold, Russia each year accumulates a substantial amount of gold and foreign exchange which could be used for the payment of external debts. It is therefore to be expected that after the establishment of normal trade relations there will be a more or less steady movement of gold from Russia to this country in payment for American exports."

The American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation here in its publication, the Exporters' Digest, states that the "size and enormous capacity of Soviet Russia to absorb a large proportion of our surplus goods are essential factors to consider in our recovery program."

This agency stresses the point also that large-scale purchases here by Russia will depend on the long-term credit facilities that can be arranged by the United States.

Reference is made to a recent report of Prof. Kenneth Donaldson of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio, expert on Soviet industry, to the effect that following recognition of Russia by this country 300,000 men can be returned to American industrial pay rolls based on needs by Russia of $1,000,000,000 worth of material and the setting up of needed financial arrangements whereby the United States can obtain its proper annual share. His figures on business with Russia by states included New York, $80,000,000; Pennsylvania, $80,000,000; Ohio, $70,000,000; Michigan, $20,000,000; Wisconsin, $15,000,000; Indiana, $10,000,000, and Illinois, $10,000,000.

Pacific Coast to Benefit

The Pacific coast also stands to gain materially should the current Roosevelt-Litvinoff conversations result in recognition of Russia, according to the Bank of America, of California, currently commenting on far western business. This belief is based on the fact that Soviet plans calling for the early industrial development of Siberia hold the greatest opportunity for future benefits to far western business.

Importation of heavy industrial machinery, which has been an important manufacturing activity on the Pacific Coast, is expected to result from such undertakings as the proposed development of a vast dairying industry in Siberia, which will necessitate dairying equipment, condensers and live stock. Plans to develop the fishing industry there require importation of cannery machinery and tin plate; vast timber reserves of Siberia that have been surveyed for early logging operations necessitate milling equipment and lumber machinery; and much mining equipment will be necessary to develop Siberia's extensive mineral deposits.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

For another week the chief preoccupation of the financial community continued to be the Government's currency policy. While the public was preoccupied with elections, the market was chiefly interested in the spectacular gyrations of the dollar on the foreign exchanges. At the beginning of the week it was expected that the dollar would go down in terms of gold and of all foreign currencies except sterling. It was thought that the British would protect themselves against dollar depreciation by roughly pegging the pound to the dollar, so that if the dollar fell, the price of the pound would remain about $4.86, the time-honored parity. Francs would rise as well as the price of gold in London. The guess was wrong. The dollar declined on the foreign exchanges, as expected, but it declined in sterling as well as in francs and other currencies. Sterling rose on Wednesday to $4.98, the highest price since the war. On Thursday Mr. Chamberlain announced in the British Parliament that sterling would not be pegged either to francs or to the dollar, and that day the pound rose to about $5.15, and it stayed above $5.00 the rest of the week.

Bonds Turn Weak

In sympathy with sterling, stocks moved up sharply on Wednesday and Thursday. But when shortly after noon on Thursday the pound rushed up almost to $5.20, and news of this spurt circulated on the floor of the Exchange, traders turned bearish, fearful of the uncertainties in the situation, and prices sold lower on Friday and Saturday, closing the week for only a small net gain.

While the stock market took the sharp decline in the dollar on the foreign exchanges rather coolly, the bond market turned fearfully weak, particularly on Thursday and Friday, and in spite of a brisk rally on Saturday, closed painfully lower for the week. Liberty bonds changed hands on the downside in the heaviest trading volume for a five-day week in nine years. The decline dashed the hopes of any sizeable conversion of Fourth Liberties under the Treasury's recent offer, and will increase the Treasury's difficulties later on in handling the heavy financing which will be needed for more public works, more relief, and for the heavy expenditures which the next Congress will probably order.

For a while sentiment in the Street inclined to the view that a bull market of the same sweeping scale as that of last spring was ahead. Action of the market last week was taken by chart-readers to indicate that it was out of the downtrend inaugurated just after Labor Day, widespread anticipation that the dollar will be down to 60 per cent, 55 per cent, or even 50 per cent of pre-Roosevelt parity before the new managed currency program begins to get satisfactory results gave support to the bull market theory.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation continued to inch up its posted price for gold according to the mysterious formula which brokers' and bankers' statisticians are vainly trying to guess. During the first of the week, value of the dollar tagged behind the R. F. C. indicated value, remaining so high that the R. F. C. could have bought gold cheaper abroad by selling dollars for francs or sterling and buying gold in Europe than at its posted American price. By Thursday, however, foreign exchange guessers had concluded that the R. F. C. would go on raising the price of gold and the Government would eventually take some more effective action to depreciate the dollar, so they sold dollars even cheaper than the price suggested by the R. F. C.'s college-bred operations.

Commodities Response

Commodities failed to respond noticeably to the implications of the Government's gold buying, with the exception of those commodities directly influenced by the sterling-dollar exchange rate, such as tin, rubber, silver, and cotton. The spectacular upward surge of commodity prices which went with the first fall of the dollar last April did not occur. Wheat moved up slightly, rubber advanced sharply, hides were strong, the deadlock in hog prices continued, silk was weak, and sugar changed only slightly.

Silver moved up strongly in heavy speculative buying. The hardy rumors circulated through the week that the Government was going to "do something for silver" and equally hardy rumors circulated that it would not. The chief speculative argument for silver remained however, that it would continue its price ratio of about 80 to 1 with gold and that as fast as gold moved up silver would go up with it. Since the feeling now is that gold is headed for $36 or $40 an ounce, and gold owning is a felony, silver provides a good hedge against dollar depreciation.

After over 30 years of publication, the Steel Corporation discontinued its regular monthly report on unfilled steel orders, substituting a statement of the shipments of finished steel during the previous month. It was probably felt that "unfilled orders" are no longer significant business indicators. Years ago the corporation used to carry on its books orders for many months in advance. But hand-to-mouth buying habits were adopted by American industry in the 'twenties, partly because of heavy inventory losses just after the war, partly on account of better railroad service. The NRA code requirements, which make contracts iron-bound, further cut down the advance ordering to the point where unfilled orders no longer revealed much.

Retail sales reports for October showed disappointingly small improvement over last year except for the mail-order houses, which showed sharp improvement. This was taken to reflect the large improvement in farm prices since last year, plus the heavy payments which the government is already making to farmers to cut down their acreage.

Tuesday's election results on municipal ownership of power and light plants were generally considered as favorable to the private companies. The largest cities, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Cincinnati, and Youngstown, voted against municipal expenditures for electric energy production.

Making Millions Proves Simple By Little Phone Chat

(Continued from Page 1)

said that Mr. Cutten never has been in a stock exchange; he is too noted a trader. It would cause commotion if he were seen buying stock, the stock would go up all by itself. His name alone would do the trick!

The Senate committee, which is investigating the matter here, begins to wonder if that is not the whole story of the $12,000,000 profit—that a group of names did the trick! They were famous names. Names as famous in their way as Jay Gould and "Jim" Hill of the old days! There was Mr. Cutten himself and Mr. Sinclair, head of the company whose stock was being syndicated, and there was Mr. Wiggin, then head of the world's biggest bank. Just how these men operated is a little difficult to describe. Mr. Cutten, last week, thought details could be cleared up perhaps by Mr. Sinclair himself—that queer fact, for example, that Mr. William S. Fitzpatrick, head of a rival oil company, got a fat $300,000 slice in the profits, without taking any part in the affair. . . .

Just Naturally Free Handed

That slice to Mr. Fitzpatrick meant a contribution of $75,000 from Mr. Cutten's own winnings, but Mr. Cutten could not or would not explain why he was so generous to a man he did not even know. "My cousin Ruloff" handled details, he said; but in this case probably only Mr. Sinclair himself could say. . . .

The Senate committee intends to find out. Was the $300,000 to Mr. Fitzpatrick connected, by chance, with the fact that the Prairie Oil Company, of which he was executive, was later absorbed by its competitor, the Sinclair Company? And why didn't Sinclair stockholders share in the big profit flowing from sale of their own company's stock? The committee will ask Mr. Sinclair these questions this week, if and when he appears.

As to how that $12,000,000 was made—it was all very simple. Any one can make $12,000,000 on the market, witnesses indicated, if he follows a few easy rules. The first one is to pick a bull market like that in the glorious opening days of 1929! The second is to surround yourself with the right kind of men. It helps so much to have the president of the company in whose stocks you are going to speculate, on your side.

The committee asked Mr. Cutten if a president who took liberties like that with his own stock did not betray his own stockholders? But Mr. Cutten couldn't answer broad questions like that.

That Wonderful Thing—The Law

He testified, however, that Mr. Sinclair had got an advance opinion from the general counsel of the Sinclair Company, that the stockholders were not entitled to first chance, in buying the 1,130,000 shares of new Sinclair stock, which he issued. It was a wise thing to get that advance opinion. It shows, Mr. Cutten indicated, the kind of careful executive Mr. Sinclair is—the type that can run his own business without interference from NRA, or "radical" laws like the new Securities Act.

Another handy man in winning $12,000,000 without effort is a big banker like Mr. Wiggin, the evidence indicated. Mr. Wiggin participated heavily, but not in his own name. Even back in 1929 the public had a peculiar prejudice to a banker "playing the market." But Mr. Wiggin accomplished the same result just as successfully through the Shermar Corporation.

Indeed, earlier evidence shows that the Shermar Corporation could go so far as to buy and sell stock of the Chase Bank, of which Mr. Wiggin was president, and could even sell it short on occasion. Accordingly, Mr. Wiggin participated in the Sinclair syndicate through Shermar. Incidentally it was Mr. Wiggin's bank, the Chase National, which put up the $12,000,000 loan which was all the financing the big operation required. The collateral for this loan was the Sinclair stock itself.

Just as Slick as Oil

And the operation? That was simplicity itself! Mr. Sinclair in 1928 gave himself authority to issue 1,130,000 new shares of stock. The stock, when it was issued, was quoted publicly the first day at 34, but Mr. Sinclair had previously sold options on the whole of it to his own syndicate, for 30. No money actually passed for these enormously valuable options. They meant that for every point the stock advanced over 30, the syndicate got $1 on each share of stock sold.

The stock actually advanced many points over 30. That was all arranged for, too. That was where Mr. Cutten, and his "Cousin Ruloff" came in. They had formed a second group—a "trading account"; and this "churned" the market under expert long-distance telephone guidance, keeping the stock always to the fore. If the Sinclair stock started to sag, the account would buy; and when the public rushed in, the account would unload.

The accounts always sold more than it bought; all told it bought 702,760 shares, and sold just 1,000,000 shares more than that.

Pay a Tax—The Idea!

The stock was finally pushed up to a peak of 46¾, and the syndicate averaged a profit of $10 to 11 a share, with another big supplementary profit to the 30 or more people in the trading account. The syndicate alone made $12,002,109.41. It started Oct. 24, 1928, and finished April 16, 1929. The public was left with the new stock on its hands, which rather soon thereafter crashed in value.

The "captains of finance" in some cases didn't even pay income tax on their respective slices of profit—Mr. Cutten, for example, escaped it, according to his own testimony, by the use of a family dummy corporation, set up in Canada.

So that is how to make $12,000,000 without investing a cent!

The $12,000,000 was divided roughly as follows: Mr. Sinclair took a quarter; Mr. Cutten a quarter; Blair & Co., brokers, of which Elisha Walker, member of the Sinclair executive committee, was the head, a quarter; Chase Securities, of which E. R. Tinker, another Sinclair executive committee member, was president, took the last quarter, but later allotted one-third of its interest to the Shermar Corporation, owned by Mr. Wiggin. That was how the money was divided.

The stockholders of the Sinclair Company did not get any of the money. It was their company—but they were left out in the cold. As explained before, Mr. Sinclair had previously got an opinion from Sinclair counsel that stockholders were not entitled to the first chance to buy their own company's stock. . . .

It was all done according to law.

Home Owners Loan Corp. Operations

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

STATUS of operations of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration is outlined by officials of those government agencies.

For the entire period of operation up to Nov. 3 the Home Owners Loan Corporation received 576,416 individual mortgage applications amounting to $1,707,925,652.

The Corporation tentatively approved 11,331 applications, with reduction, in an amount of $36,179,356, and tentatively approved 95,081 applications, without reduction, for $263,301,436.

Loans closed amounted to 4808 bond loans of $14,471,866; 112 of 50 per cent cash loans of $74,095; and 43 of 40 per cent cash loans of $33,222.

Before appraisal there were 22,399 loans of $96,014,577 rejected, and 9158 of $32,348,448 were rejected after appraisal.

There were 3050 applications amounting to $9,162,849 withdrawn.

Reports to the Corporation showed a steady decrease in foreclosures and a decline in the number and rate of new applications for government refinancing. Foreclosures averted or postponed through intervention of the Corporation number 28,470 for $86,320,994, the agencies announced.

Urge Restoration Of Gold Standard Upon Roosevelt

Monetary Policy Committee Demands Halt in President's Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Demand for a halt in President Roosevelt's gold policy, which has been mounting in the middle West was given a further push today with announcement of the formation here of a "Committee on Monetary Policy." It includes 26 of Chicago's business leaders, among them some prominent Democrats.

Headquarters have been opened and a man placed in charge to promote the committee's resistance to the Administration's program. Last week the Illinois Manufacturers' Association similarly went on record against the President's gold ideas.

The new committee's manifesto declares that the fundamental condition for recovery is an increased volume of business and that this depends on confidence in the dollar.

It continues: "Confidence in the dollar and in the national credit demand that currency experimentation be abandoned, and that depreciation of the currency be stopped before it gets out of hand.

"A higher price level is desirable only if accompanied by increased income—for farmers, wage earners and business men, big and little—and this cannot be achieved by manipulation of our currency.

"Further depreciation of the dollar by government action is the road to printing-press money.

"An announced determination to return to a fixed gold standard, giving effect to current needs and experience is indispensable to elimination of uncertainty and to the restoration of confidence in the dollar."

Retail Food Index Decline Attributed To Weak Meat Price

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A decline in retail food prices for the two weeks ended Oct. 24, was attributed today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to a general weakening in the average price of meat. The bureau's study covers 51 cities.

Decreases in average retail prices occurred in 31 cities, with Cleveland showing the greatest decline, a drop of nearly 3 per cent. A general drop of 2½ per cent was shown at Detroit, while there was a decrease of 1 per cent or more in Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Conn., Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio, Fall River, Mass., Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Manchester, N. H., Minneapolis, Newark, N. J., New Haven, Conn., New York, Richmond, Va., and Savannah, Ga.

The greatest increases were shown in Peoria, Ill., and Norfolk, Va., where prices rose more than one-half of 1 per cent. In Washington, D. C., there was an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent.

Sues Chase Bank Heads to Recover $100,000,000 Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The law firm of Pollock & Nemerov has filed a suit in the Supreme Court against Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the board, and 135 directors of the Chase National Bank, to recover $100,000,000 in losses sustained by the bank as the result of alleged negligence, waste and misconduct.

The attorneys said they were acting as counsel for various stockholders.

Mr. Wiggin tonight said his attorneys had accepted service in the suit, which specifically charges him with having utilized his position in the bank to his individual gain, "both illegally and without regard to the interests of his stockholders."

For the permanent welfare of your Estate, choose that type of Trusteeship which maintains, through *constant supervision*, the soundness and conservatism of a well-balanced investment program.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

Join The Red Cross

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Seeking the Pictorial Essence

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

TO PAINT the thing as it appears, not as it is—this, we take it, is the artist's objective. This is evident in many of the works in the annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, which continues until Nov. 19 at the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Strect. There are few pictures in the show that may be called water-color drawings, using tints rather than hues. Most of the pictures here were imagined in terms of color areas, with the parts treated as minor masses within the great silhouette of the composition.

Release from the literal made it possible for Mr. Charles Warren Eaton to evoke his dreamy twilight picture, "Green and Gold," with a dark plane of decorative green tree forms seen against a light green sky that is dotted with clouds of warm salmon tone. Mr. Childe Hassam, pursuing impressionism in more nearly its pure form than most painters of light today, shows how crisp dots of yellow, blue-green and red may be used to connote the brightness of clear sunshine.

"Rio Frias in the Andes," by Mr. Eliot O'Hara, utilizes a great S as basis for the composition. Pearly, pale green and lavender mountain forms rise through sifting clouds. Mr. Ernest D. Roth's "Italian Sea Port" accents the form patterns provided by the windows in ancient tilting houses, and the reflections of objects in the blue water.

* * *

"A Girl of the Tropics," by George O. ("Pop") Hart, considers the disposition of greens, blues and yellows in relation to the dark face which is the focal point of the picture. The design is completed by the strong arrangement of the arms in an L form. "Pushcarts," by Mr. Saul Raskin, gives us a swirl of colored shapes around a street corner, following a line of pushcarts which are burdened with confettilike dots of colored objects in the hot sun.

"Three Sisters," by Mr. Hobart Nichols, depicts with lucent coloration the figures of three women in billowy dresses walking across the fields on a windy day. This picture has atmospheric envelopment.

Large masses of tone modeled in light and shade are to be observed in "Fog," by Mr. Oscar Julius. In the distance a band of lavender mist relieves the intensity of the dark green hills seen across blue water.

Mr. Chauncey F. Ryder in "Village of Sainte Agnes" reduces the view of a village that lies along the base of a great blue cliff to a mosaic of colored areas in which the edges are blended without being quite lost. "Boys Swimming," by Mr. John E. Costigan, carries high the emotional quality of color in the sea and the play of light upon the bodies of three bathers, capturing the high points of interest that one gathers in a quick glance.

* * *

"Tinted Trees," by Mr. Charles H. Richert, attains to a high intensification of warm colors by means of vibrating hues against the cool, green-blue sky. "Front Street," by Mr. Paul L. Gill, has the dominant interest of a great arching bridge in blue-gray above a magenta-toned shed. The treatment of the clouds at their edges is provocative of atmospherics.

"Uplands," by Mr. J. Scott Williams, introduces the dark foreground that invites the observer to enter the picture. One looks across the great outcropping of gray ledge at tree forms that are turned into brilliant autumn tints, and finally at the purple distances. Mr. Rockwell Kent's "Figure Reclining in Landscape" utilizes his inclinations toward semi-classic figures in disposing a statuelike form in sanguine against a tumult of blue mountain peaks.

The exaltation of the forms of nature above those of man is to be noticed in "Lobster Land," by Mr. Roy M. Mason. Across the face of a great cliff are to be seen several tiny boats in a blue sea, and far in the distance a rugged promontory. "An Indian Girl," by Mr. Kenneth G. How, utilizes patterns of light in the presentation of a figure against draperies.

* * *

"A Mirrored Sea," by Mr. George Pearse Ennis, achieves an uncommon effect of depth in its vista of boats upon the silvery waters of a cove that is bordered by deep blue rocks, and has for emphasis many strong passages of purple light.

"Circus in Full Swing," by Mr. F. Usher DeVoll, makes a gay decoration out of the color and movement of the incidents of a lively tent performance on the ground and in the air. "Old Maple in October—Central Park," by Mrs. Paula Eliasoph, reveals an individual use of line in the interpretation of house and tree forms.

Mr. J. W. Golmkin's "Connecticut Shore" is remarkable in its attainment of a large pictorial effect from the simplest means—no more than a scene in which silvery reflections of the moon strike across the blue water with one large silhouetted blue tree and a passage of pale green for the shore, all being constructed around the ellipse indicated by the form of a boat.

"Shore—Gray Day," by J. Paddock, finds a gay decoration in the varicolored parasols on a beach, making every incident in the composition tell, even to the utilizing of a few leaves hanging down and some yachts dancing on the water. "Arizona Desert," by Mr. Roy Ruhnka, silhouettes cactus forms against purple peaks and uses dark tones of rose and blue in the foreground, with the sun about to rise in a semicircle of prismatic mist. "Derelicts," by John F. Carlson, attains to a desolate mood that is poetic rather than depressing in its picture of deserted farm buildings as seen in the hush of autumn twilight.

* * *

Mr. John Wenger in "Japanese Fantasy" exemplifies a large freedom in his improvisation upon the dark colors of a decoration that seems projected into space, so sure is the command of the modeling in light. "Head of a Negro," by Mr. Dionisio Berardiselli, is powerful in its realization of the dark face, with its subtle modulations of tone, due to direct and reflected lights, clearly set off against the background. "Turbulence," by Mr. Arnold Hoffmann, is strong in its conveyance of a stirring poetic mood with its picture of a woman standing protectively beside a child at the edge of a boiling green sea.

Something like 2000 pictures were submitted for this exhibition, from which were selected by the jury of admission 474 items. The show finds a special welcome this autumn because of the omission of the usual Academy fall exhibition. The Academy is to concentrate its year's attention upon the annual spring exhibition in 1934.

Courtesy of Germanic Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Vikings," Lithograph by Mons Breidvik

Two Experimental Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IMAGES from nature are liberally used by M. Sergei M. Eisenstein in his short film, "Romance Sentimentale," which is being shown at little cinemas in the United States. It was produced in France, and was photographed by M. E. Tissé. Mlle. Mara Gyra has the only part in it, though one must not forget the Russian wolfhound who sympathetically attends the girl in her disappointment that one who was expected at 8 o'clock has not come. The action of the film consists of the presentation of pictorial images symbolic of the girl's growing emotional tumult as the minutes pass.

It is as if the world were tumbling about her head when rows of trees appear to be falling before our eyes as if cut down by a giant invisible reaper. The sea becomes a cauldron of waves in chaotic motion above subsurface heavings. Clouds curl in and out of one another, thrust by opposing winds.

The girl starts playing the piano. The dog moans. There is a glimpse of a Rodin statue of lovers; a comet flashes in the sky and quickly disappears in the murk; the tick of the clock becomes insistent and then subsides; a gnarled and withered tree is momentarily seen. The girl has been singing, yearningly; now the music becomes tragic. Then the comet reappears, and becomes fixed, showering rays in every direction. Suddenly it is Spring. Piano and girl float out through the apple blossoms. Now she is playing and singing joyously.

"Le Sang d'un Poète"

On the same program with "Romance Sentimentale," now being shown at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, is M. Jean Cocteau's "Le Sang d'un Poète," an abstract film, designed and directed by him, with a musical setting by M. Georges Auric. This picture is composed of visual images that may be said to correspond to poetry that seeks to evoke emotional states by avoiding arrangements of words in conventional sequences. What the film means must remain for each observer to consider in relation to his own impressions. The Playhouse offers a reward for the best explanation of the meaning, undertaking to offer none of its own. What follows is simply a description of the images that succeed each other on the screen to music that is termed "interpretive."

We are in a sculptor's studio. He is at work on a drawing of a woman's head. His torso is bare; fascinating is the play of his muscles. A closeup of the door knob. Someone is trying to get in. We see a tall chimney that is starting to fall. Then back to the twisting door knob, then to the sculptor who realizes that he must admit the persistent one. The sculptor rubs his hand hastily across the mouth of the woman he is drawing. The mouth has been speaking to him from the canvas and speaks to him from his hand, becoming embedded in his palm. "Air, air," it whispers. He breaks the window and holds his hand outside.

Through the Centuries

The sculptor has been wearing an eighteenth-century wig. He now discards it, and opens the door to the clamoring caller. Startled by the distorted face of the sculptor, the caller flees. The sculptor places his hand over the lips of a statue of a woman and the statue comes to life, speaking with the now transferred mouth. A skeletonized head made of wire whirls on an unseen axis. "Now I was caught in a trap by my own film," M. Cocteau says at this point in his cryptic running comment in French. Like his film images, his words are concrete symbols for abstract ideas.

The second episode is called "Have the Walls Ears?" Taunted by the statue, the sculptor-poet obeys her advice to leap through a mirror. He plunges into a pool of water and swims through darkness into a corridor of the Hotel des Folies Dramatiques. One thinks of Alice's looking-glass adventure. The poet peers through keyholes and sees compartments of the world. First, a political shooting in Mexico, the film reversing to bring the victim to his feet again, only to be shot down as before. The poet proceeds precariously down the corridor as if he were clinging to the face of a cliff. Through other keyholes he looks at an incident in China, and then into a room where a woman is teaching a child thievery; the pupil escapes up the wall, away from the hand of her instructor.

Outdoors Becomes Indoors

Later episodes depict a snowball battle between boys in which their shots demolish a statue which is very like the poet. The windows of the city open and become opera boxes with occupants. The woman now sits opposite him at a table in view of the boxes. He cheats her at cards, using an ace of hearts taken from a lost child. The child's guardian appears all in black, like a genie. The woman now wears black gloves and "is denounced by the snow upon which her feet leave no imprint." A bull appears and she, a new Europa, departs with him. The poet-sculptor returns to his studio and smashes his statue, and the film closes with the chimney completing the fall which we saw start at the beginning.

May we assume that all the intervening events were mental phantasmagoria which passed in review in two seconds, or at most three? An English writer, Mr. Herbert Read, says this film exemplifies a mode of memory that is emancipated from space and time. As in a dream? Certainly it is irrational in its fertility of images, seeking the direct sensation of the concrete. A film out of the imagination of a poet rather than of the mentality of a film director of the logical Eisenstein type. Both M. Eisenstein and M. Cocteau work always with the optical images in motion that are unique to the cinema. The former uses sound as an integral part of the picture, the latter as a complementary element.

E. C. S.

Pennsylvania Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A STIMULATING cross section of American art endeavor is seen in the annual exhibition of water colors now on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. One feels new life stirring. Painters, it would seem, are beginning to turn away from puzzle pictures and travel sketches to subject matter of greater depth, mental and emotional. The era of technical experiments is about to give place to an era of creative fulfillment. That, above all, is the message brought by those water colorists whose medium has, in so many previous annuals, led to the dual vices of smugness and facility.

So large is the exhibition (1072 items) that one may only touch its highlights. After several visits, the strong impression of much new and vital material begins to clarify, and individual contributions stand out. What are these contributions? First, that of one of America's foremost painters, George Luks, whose three fine water colors are exhibited in memoriam. Two of these deal with sunsets—deep, vibrant red and purple-black impressions that are landscapes only in so far as landscape can stir the emotions through richness of color. The third composition, lively in contrast, and titled "The Annual Hamburg Fair," swings crowds down a tree-shaded slope to whirl them into action in a valley arena where men race on horses.

* * *

A high water mark of individual achievement may be found in the group of city nocturnes by Felicie Waldo Howell, who must have been vitally stirred by what she saw at night from atop a skyscraper. The resulting impressions have a peculiar beauty, treating a sweep of city as if it were a blue-purple-black expanse vitalized by irregular light phantoms and the prick of light dots. As in the Luks sunset, the effect is emotional rather than representational.

More representational, but eloquent of the heights and depths of New York by day, are the studies by Norman Guthrie Rudolph.

It is interesting to contrast the two groups of compositions offered by such fine artists as Henry McCarter and Joseph T. Pearson. Mr. McCarter creates movement through color. Except for Percy Crosby's ultra-active polo player and skater, one can find in the water color annual few such examples of pure movement as that of the plow horse and farmer in one of the McCarter bucolics. Certainly there is here no more poetic interpretation of life than that painter's "The New Day, 1933," with its two figures facing the all-pervading light flares of the dawn. Mr Pearson, on the other hand tackles the theme of the Crucifixion, and develops it well, with emphasis upon compositional perpendiculars. He works with the pencil and reveals able draftsmanship. Mr. McCarter uses a variety of media, including water color, colored crayon and charcoal.

* * *

Intense color is the keynote of Roy Ruhnke's series of western landscape conceptions; a feeling for the huge scale of nature and the small scale of man pervades both black-and-whites and water colors by S. Gertrude Schell; while Henry Pitz, working also in black-and-white and water color, develops the dramatic Odyssey of miners and oppressed peoples. There is in his work an epic quality. His color range is hot; his figures are peculiarly angularized by the elongation of their limbs, almost to the point of emaciation.

Imagination is the keynote of most of the impressive groups. It occurs in the quaintly amusing patterns of multiple child life by Frances Buholz; in the compositional vibration achieved by Charles Turzak in his black-and-white of a man operating a drill; in the fine quietude of the Japanesque studies by the Japanese-American girl painter, Muriel Jaisohn; in Stow Wengenroth's dramatic use of lithographic blacks; in Joseph Presser's finely robust interpretations of horses, and in Ot Schmidt's development of the monotype in "Airport Illumination" and "Night Gunfire."

The Philadelphia water color prize was awarded to Earl Horter, Philadelphia painter, for his group of water colors; the Dana water-color medal to Henry Pitz, Philadelphian, for his group of water colors; the Eyre gold medal to Stow Wengenroth, New York print maker, for his lithograph, "Fishermen's Houses," and the Pennell Memorial Medal to Joseph T. Pearson, Philadelphian, for his group of drawings.

The jury of selection and award included J. Frank Copeland, Edith Emerson, Paul L. Gill, Margaretta S. Hinchman, Robert Riggs and Ernest D. Roth.

* * *

The annual exhibition of miniatures, shown concurrently, is the antithesis of the water-color display, containing little to spur the imagination. Craftsmanship, also, if judged by the fine miniatures of past centuries, is at a low ebb.

The medal of honor of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, which sponsors the exhibition, was awarded to Betsy Flagg Melcher for her baby portrait, "Master Carl A. de Gersdorff"; while the Mrs. Elizabeth White McCarthy prize of $100 went to Emma Hess Ingersoll for "Carleton."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

A Radio Drama

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British Broadcasting Corporation—"Trafalgar," being episodes from "The Dynasts," by Thomas Hardy, arranged by Allan Wade, Oct. 21, 1933. The wireless presentation of "Trafalgar," on the 128th anniversary of the battle, did more justice to Lord Nelson than to Thomas Hardy. The grandeur of "The Dynasts" lies in its magnificent conception, the cosmic sweep of imagination it displays. In execution it is often labored and pedestrian, and its isolated scenes, taken by themselves instead of being fused into a gigantic whole, seem ill-devised. The nine scenes from the play which the B. B. C. transmitted could inevitably give no hint of the tremendous scale of the entire drama, and the opening ones at least—showing the fear in Wessex of a Napoleonic invasion—somehow missed fire, partly because the "effects" clamored too insistently for attention. There was a horse, for example, whose hooves made as much noise stamping on the ground as did the guns of the combined French and English fleets when they later got into action.

The episodes on the Victory, however, were quite impressive. The unspecified actor who played Nelson was not at first easily audible, and even later he showed a tendency to overestimate the capacity of the ordinary loudspeaker to transmit whispers. But after Nelson had been shot his performance was well conceived and movingly carried out. Villeneuve, by the way, seemed curiously unexcited when he observed that Nelson had been slain. A little triumph in his voice would surely not have come amiss.

Hyphenated Art Seen at Harvard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATIONALISM in the arts has provoked discussion and stirred up confusion in recent years. There are few indeed of outright indigenous artists in America and most of these have hastened to conceal their native characteristics by hustling off to Europe and borrowing foreign ideas. The latest tendency has been, however, to return to the roost; for the artist, after all, there is no place like home.

In the meantime, European painters have migrated to America and become naturalized. Pleased with the new environment, they adopt it as a second home and paint under the classification of American artist. The international characteristics of contemporary art make it impossible for us to identify immigrants except by their tell-tale names. Few traces of native qualities can be discerned in their work.

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Scandanavian-American artists are exhibiting. The hyphenated title of this group attracts our attention and we hasten to discover some traits of the culture of the Northmen. These painters do not deliberately discard their native heritage; they try to reconcile the new and the old.

Some of the painters are frankly Parisian; with taste and understanding they work in the impressionistic modes, using colors with violence or moderation, accenting planes, thickening the impasto. They do not miss many tricks of the safe-and-sane modernism. They distort their subjects if they choose, mildly; they use color so that it has some vital relation to the picture.

The modern ideas of painting, in which design is uppermost, seem to prevail. These Nordic painters do not have the Southern interest in rounded form and deep space. They exercise their talents on flat renderings chiefly, in which the contours are firmly delineated and the delineations establish the substance of the picture. In design they reveal a disciplined line, one that is efficient and powerful.

Their portraits characterize the subjects outspokenly, poster fashion. Their landscapes, spare in detail, convey a familiarity with the outdoors, and they are touched with mysticism. There are but few "subject" pictures which relate these artists to their forbears. Mons Breidvik, print-maker, is the best example. Others depict places from Abruzzi to the Connecticut Hills, from Lapland to Santa Fé.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Boots, Music and the Dance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SHOES and music are back in fashion with Mr. Kurt Jooss, the mime, and his colleagues, appearing at the Forrest Theater. Good leather and good sound return with him and the 10 men and 10 women, if perchance the numbers exactly balance, who assist him in the performance of action-dramas, comic, tragic and romantic. To cover the feet, by way of capitulation to common sense, and to pose and step to a tune, by way of surrender to artistic reasonableness, if not necessity, has been his rule for the past five years, as he explained matters to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

So, into the hands of the cobblers again come the lasts that the barefoot dancers, after-runners of the Greeks, as they considered themselves, threw, in haste and disdain, upon the woodpile. As a consequence, business resumes somewhat for the tanners. Surely the times are altered, by a little, for the better.

* * *

How they went such a long time, and in so great numbers, unshod, is a thing to wonder at. They evidently undertook the practice in the name of freedom. But question arises whether they did not bring about restriction rather than liberation, going thus on their natural soles. Was it not Miss Isadora Duncan who stopped her dancing on a certain occasion and asked a helper from back-stage to fetch a broom? There were fragments of an electric bulb, supposedly, somewhere at the footlights, which should be swept up. When, however, the dustpan was put to the floor, there seemed to be no click of glass that anybody could hear, and the incident may accordingly have been just a part of the show. But bothers of that sort, we well know, do not exist for executants, like those of Mr. Jooss's company, who wear boots, sandals, buskins, or whatever happens to be appropriate to the moment.

"I have no objection to shoes off," said Mr. Jooss, talking one day after rehearsal, "when the idea has any connection with the episode that is being enacted. At times, some group or other of ours dances that way; but always in character. Scene two, for example of 'Impressions of a Big City' gives you the children of the workers' quarter going barefooted. No affectation there, I am sure; quite natural, and many people would hardly notice it. In general, though, I favor shoes; and of a kind, of course, that suits the rest of the costume, that helps give reality to the period and the situation and that allows the artist ease of motion.

* * *

"The ballet-slipper? Very seldom do I find need for that. A couple of the members of our company have the old ballet training, but we seldom require them to make use of it. When a woman puts her foot into a ballet slipper, she is at once rendered incapable of anything but the toe-dance. She is hampered walking about, and she cannot even stand like the rest of us."

Then, music. With Mr. Jooss, the dance is a branch of the musical art. Or rather, the dance is an art to which music makes concessions and which in turn makes concessions to music. "The more agreeably the musician and the dancer give in to each other," observed he, "the better both for what you hear and for what you see. The composer must not act arbitrarily toward the dancer; and the dancer, on his side, must not insist too strongly on what the composer shall do. If we could have our dramas and diversions built up by both parties working together from first to last, we should reach something beautiful and practical in more cases than we now do. Strange, perhaps, but I find that the power and the independence, too, of each one grows in proportion as he lets the other have his way."

Vienna Musical Events

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

VIENNA'S concert season started with some tentativeness, and judging by the announcements there will be fewer concerts than usual. But this backward step is more apparent in quantity than in quality. For during the very first weeks one heard outstanding artists like Klemperer, Milstein and Piatigorsky.

Klemperer conducted the first Philharmonic concert, at which, after a beautiful performance of the "Eroica," he introduced a choral work, Bach's Cantata "Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis." This was a welcome novelty at these concerts. The following artists took part: Elisabeth Schumann, Enid Szantho, Georg Maikl, Josef Manowarda, the Staatsopern chorus and the Viennese Sängerknaben. As one expects from Klemperer's leadership, this ensemble sang and played beautifully.

* * *

Milstein always surprises one with fresh revelations of his capabilities. This time it was in the D minor Partita of Bach, with the Chaconne as the climax. He played with a seriousness and a bigness of conception with which one had hardly credited him. The formal structure of the Chaconne was planned and carried out on a magnificent scale. The Mendelssohn Concerto was not quite so successful. It should never be played without an orchestra, as the piano accompaniment always gives the effect of a tonal and rhythmic inequality which the greatest violinist is unable to counterbalance. Milstein's accompanist, Jakob Gimpel, is himself an outstanding pianist who has often been heard in brilliant solo achievements.

The climax of Piatigorsky's concert was reached in Debussy's Cello Sonata, with its serious and courtly pathos. He played it as if he were improvising, which emphasized the convincingness of its formal construction. His capacity for nuance of tone demands high praise. Piatigorsky also played at a concert given with the Philharmonic Orchestra by the young English conductor, Sidney Beer. On this occasion he played a concerto of Haydn.

In Viennese concert halls there is little modern music to be heard. The announcement that the Kammerbühne "Komödie" is to give regular Sunday matinées of modern chamber music is therefore all the more welcome. At the first matinée Ruzena Herlinger sang Lieder by Schönberg, Marx, Kornauth, Pisk and Krenek. Rita Kurzmann played Berg's Piano Sonata and accompanied the cellist Stutschewsky in a Sonata by Toch and a Suite of Hans Gal.

* * *

At the first concert given by the new Vienna Konzert - orchester young Kurt Adler conducted Janáček's superb Sinfonietta, with its powerful chorus of brass. Though the performance of this difficult work was not technically perfect, it was clear and effective. The work teems with ideas and has weight and force. Before the Janáček, Boleslav Kon played Chopin's F minor Concerto. At the last Vienna International Musical Competition Kon won the first prize for pianoforte playing. He has a wonderful touch and fine technique but his sense of construction is, as yet, rather weak.

Today there is more music on the radio than in the concert halls. Every week there are several symphony concerts to be heard, at least one opera and a great deal of chamber music. Amongst all these there are many exceptional performances which one would like to enjoy through a more direct medium—the concert hall. It is a pity that one could hear the superb Kolisch Quartet only through the loudspeaker. Many fine nuances of tone were lost. Yet even so, one was able to admire the efficiency of this ensemble which, while it permits the greatest freedom to each individual player, demands the utmost precision. Kolisch has discovered how to use rubato in chamber music, a rubato that always preserves the chamber, music style and is so decorous that the strictest classical forms are never outraged. The Kolisch Quartet plays everything from memory—including Schönberg and Webern—not only in the concert hall, but in the radio studio. The desks are removed from the platform not in order to impress the public but rather to facilitate contact between the players—hence an ideal ensemble. This time the Quartet played the C minor Quartet of Beethoven, one of the greatest revelations of music. This was followed by a beautiful Variation-movement by Krenek. At one of the radio concerts conducted by Webern, Kolisch also appeared as soloist in collaboration with Benar Heifetz and Eduard Steuermann in Beethoven's Triple Concerto.

For his Vienna radio concert an original program, under the heading of "Sport und Technik," was devised by Bernhard Paumgartner, director of the Salzburg Mozarteum. "Technik" was represented by the locomotive in Honegger's "Pacific 2-3-1," the "Iron Foundry" of Mossoloff and an entire Sinfonia Technica by the Hungarian composer, Eugen Zador. The movements have the following titles: "The Bridge"; "The Telegraph-pole Sings" (Adagio); "Waterworks" (Scherzo); "The Factory" (Finale). Honegger's "Rugby" and a "Prelude to a Boxing-match," by Alexander Tcherepnin alone were representative of "Sport." Though one should not take these pieces overseriously, they are certainly very amusing and show an astonishing capacity for tone fantasy.

Besides these, one heard on the radio many new works which are otherwise seldom played. Among these was a suite from the Ballet "Achilles on Skyros," by Wellesz, orchestral pieces by Hans Gal and the C major quartet by Szymanowsky, admirably played by the young Galimir Quartet. This quartet, made up of relatives—including three young women—plays with great enthusiasm and delicacy of feeling, and shows a predilection for difficult modern works. If they continue along these lines their name will become famous.

Established Nearly Half a Century

THOMAS SMITH

Specializing in old and new

VIOLINS and 'CELLOS

Bows by eminent makers.

Guaranteed strings

The "THOMAS SMITH" Cases

Write for catalogue.

181 and 183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, Eng.

PILCHER Organs

Since 1820 Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons Inc., Louisville, Ky.; New York office, 11 West 42nd St.

Music Lessons

A Complete Conservatory Course by Mail under master teachers. Piano, Harmony, Voice, Public School Music, Violin, Cornet, Trumpet, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Organ, Accordion, Saxophone, Clarinet. Lessons amazingly easy, complete. Mention instruction desired. Low cost; terms. Catalog free.

University Extension Conservatory

1 Siegel-Myers Building, Chicago

MEDICI

The Medici Christmas Line is now ready. The Medici Prints, Framed or Unframed — Books — Calendars — Waste Baskets—Post Cards—Framing.

MEDICI CHRISTMAS CARDS

2½c to 35c

Personal Cards and General

Also a Special Series of Religious Cards.

Ask for Illustrated Catalogue Free.

The "Medici" Book and Print Shop

10 Newbury Street

BOSTON, MASS. KEN. 2897

We are happy to tell you that
Miss Camille Pierce
is receiving your friendly Greetings in a subscription to
The Christian Science Monitor
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Christian Science Quarterly
Cordially yours,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

A Gift in Gratitude

As a token of your gratitude for the good which has come to you since you first read the Christian Science literature, make the blessings of these periodicals available to your friends and acquaintances at this holiday season. The gift is made convenient and inexpensive for you by a special offer of The Christian Science Publishing Society entitled:

An Anniversary Gift

(Available from December 1-January 31)

The Christian Science Monitor	1 month	$1
The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue January	
The Christian Science Monitor	3 months	$2
The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly	1 issue January	

This combination is called the Anniversary Gift because it comes at a time when The Christian Science Publishing Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding; the 25th anniversary of the Monitor, and the opening of the new Publishing House.

Note: No change will be made in the gift except that the French, German, Scandinavian or Dutch Heralds of Christian Science may be substituted in place of the Journal and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent on request.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Massachusetts A-1

Inclosed is $.....

Please send Anniversary Gift No. 1 ☐

Please send Anniversary Gift No. 2 ☐

and announcement card to:

Name.....

Address.....

Donor's Name.....

Donor's Address.....

West Point And Princeton Stay On Top in East

No Upsets as Cadets Brush Aside Harvard and Tigers Beat Green

Finally a week-end has materialized in which the eastern football fan can breathe normally without an outstanding upset or reversal of form. Practically every game of note resulted as expected with the pregame favorite winning. There were instances here and there, however, in which the ultimate decision hung in question during the contests.

The eastern football season is now simmering toward the so-called annual or traditional contests. Ratings have been quite well established with a few laggards progressing so slowly that their strength for the objective affairs is still questionable.

Ask any college gridiron follower for the best teams of the East and he should be able to name quickly the elevens of West Point, Princeton, Pittsburgh, and Fordham. These teams have been tried and tested thoroughly, with the first two undefeated and untied, while the others have established themselves in spite of one defeat.

No Task for Cadets

It was no great task for the Cadets to defeat Harvard last week-end, 27 to 0. To spare the Crimson much humiliation, its holding of West Point through the first period has come in for praise. Some of it is deserved, but not much. Only a terrific wind advantage, a Cadet fumble and two Harvard punts that bounded out on the two-yard line forestalled the eventual avalanche. Army never opened up offensively until the second period when, with sails spread to the following wind, the first touchdown was scored in short order.

It cannot be said that the Cadets presented a spectacular offense; but it was varied, efficient and speedily executed. A spectacular offense, in fact, was not necessary. Harvard had men as fast or faster than the Cadets; but only in individual cases. Defensively, the Army was not tested. The few occasions when Harvard advanced to within sight of the Cadet goal line a fumble or incompleted pass terminated hope.

No other stadium visitor this season could hold a candle to the Cadets for polish and finish, and no opponent on the remaining West Point schedule seems entitled to be rated good enough to keep Lieutenant Davidson's players from continuing undefeated. Harvard really showed improvement. It just seems as if the Crimson is a matter of a week or more back of the progress it should have made. A surprising feature of the contest from a Harvard viewpoint was the excellent ball-carrying of three No. 3 backs, Sherman, Litman and Locke. If ever the players in front of these runners begin to click, Harvard will have quite a football team. Unfortunately it is more difficult to develop a fast charging line and blocking backs than runners.

Valiant Dartmouth Attempt

Princeton had a mighty fight on its hands finally to subdue a scrappy Dartmouth eleven, 7 to 0. The Green invaded Palmer Stadium with one purpose—victory. Had the invaders been a little better equipped, that purpose might have been fulfilled. The Tigers were forced to resort to plenty of aerial attacks before crossing the visitor's goal.

The Green defense was unusually stubborn and refused to yield entirely to anything the Tigers had to offer by way of the ground. Offensively Dartmouth bent the hard-charging Tiger defense sorely after abandoning fruitless attacking of the Princeton flanks. This game with Dartmouth should do much toward preparing the Bengals for their remaining drive.

The Yale Bulldog is apparently growing by leaps and bounds. Although again defeated Saturday, the Eli stood ground against the undefeated and spectacular Georgia Bulldogs in creditable fashion. The improved showing would indicate that by the time of the Harvard and Princeton games the Yale forces will be mustered into a powerful aggregation. The Georgia victory tied a historical record previously held only by Harvard, that of having defeated Yale four successive years. The only score came in the first 15 minutes on a 70-yard touchdown march.

Brown Ready for Harvard

Brown won its first major game of the season Saturday, downing a strong Syracuse eleven, 10 to 7. The Bruins played their best game of the year and are fully prepared for an invasion of the Harvard Stadium this coming week-end. The Naval Academy eleven defeated Notre Dame a week ago, but found the Columbia Lion too much to handle and lost to the New Yorkers, 14 to 7.

Carnegie Tech engaged in another intersectional affair and this time invaded Lansing, Mich., to hold to a scoreless tie the Michigan State eleven which smashed Syracuse earlier in the fall. Holy Cross, fully recovered from its beating from Detroit, easily handled Manhattan, 27 to 6. Fordham ran into more of a give-and-take affair than might have been anticipated in defeating New York University, 20 to 12. At the end of the third period the Violet led, 12 to 6, and then the Rams went into action and scored two touchdowns. Pennsylvania tumbled before a bruising Ohio State eleven, 20 to 7. The Big Ten representative pushed the Red and Blue around with ease until the final quarter, when the easterners opened up with an unexpected rush to capitalize for one score and approached within 10 yards of another.

Other college results saw Colgate return to the victory column by squelching Ohio Northern, 72 to 0; Boston College upset Villanova, 9 to 0; Penn State roll over Johns Hopkins, 40 to 6 and Pittsburgh halt the undefeated Duquesne, 7 to 0.

Among the small New England encounters were the victories of Maine over Bowdoin, 12 to 6, to win the Maine State title; Middlebury over Norwich, 39 to 0; St. Anselm's over Massachusetts State, 7 to 0; Tufts over Boston University, 19 to 6; Wesleyan over Williams in the "Little Three" title series, 6 to 9, and the scoreless ties of Bates against Colby, and New Hampshire against Springfield.

Amateur Skating Union Announces Three Meets

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Amateur Skating Union of the United States yesterday awarded its three important meets and exonerated five skaters charged with filing "excessive expense accounts" on their trip to international competitions in Oslo, Norway, last winter.

The five exonerated were Ed Shoroeder of Chicago, Ed Wedge of Detroit, Carl Springer of Brooklyn, Herbert Taylor of Bear Mountain, N. Y., and Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid, N. Y.

Dates and places for the contests were: North American championships at Oconomowoc, Wis., Jan. 27 and 28; National Meet, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20 and 21; and the North American Indoor Meet at Toronto, Canada, at a date to be chosen by the Ontario Skating Association.

The union also recognized the marks set by Dorothy Franey in two events at the North American indoor meet last Feb. 25 as records. Her time in the one-sixth-mile race was 31 seconds and in the quarter-mile event 44.2 seconds.

Frank Kalteaux, Chicago, was re-elected president of the A S U, and Henry Kemper of St. Louis, Mo., was renamed first vice-president. Under a new amendment to its constitution all officers are to move up in order from year to year, Kemper automatically becoming next head of the organization in 1934.

Manhattan Harriers Win

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Manhattan College indicated Saturday that it would be a favorite to retain its I. A. A. A. A. cross-country championship on Nov. 20, when it retained the metropolitan intercollegiate title at Van Cortlandt Park with a perfect score over New York University, Columbia, City College and St. John's, in their annual run over the six-mile course. Manhattan, led by Tom Russell of Providence, R. I., a junior, made a clean sweep of the first six places, and finished 10 men among the first 14 places. Russell won the metropolitan title in the time of 30m. 26s., and was trailed to the tape by team mates Albert Acerno, Frank McKenna, William Ray, Frank Crowley and John Tarpey, in that order.

National Professional Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	6	1	1	.857
Portsmouth	6	0	2	.750
New York	6	0	3	.667
Brooklyn	3	1	2	.600
Boston	4	1	4	.500
Green Bay	4	1	4	.500
Pittsburgh	3	2	4	.429
Philadelphia	1	1	3	.250
Cincinnati	1	1	5	.167
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	7	.125

Results Nov. 12

New York 7, Boston 0.
Chicago Bears 3, Philadelphia 3.
Portsmouth 7, Green Bay 0.
Cincinnati 12, Chicago Cardinals 9.
Brooklyn 32, Pittsburgh 0.

Restrict Chain Store System

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov 13 (AP)—Severe restrictions on the "chain store" system of minor league baseball were imposed yesterday by the American Association club owners in voting that no member of the association "shall acquire or use any player who has been owned or controlled after May 15 by any club of any other league owning or controlling an interest in such club of the American Association." Thomas J. Hickey, veteran head of the league and its founder, was reelected president of the circuit at the annual meeting for another one-year term.

Ponzi Wins Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Andrew Ponzi defeated Erwin Rudolph, 1750 to 1468 in their 14-block pocket-billiard match at the Strand Academy here yesterday. Ponzi captured nine of the 14 blocks. He won both blocks yesterday, his score in the afternoon was 120 to 48, in five innings. His high run was 79, Rudolph's 20. Ponzi won the evening block, 118 to 80 in eight innings, scoring a high run of 37 to 43 for Rudolph.

South African Team in Final

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (AP)—The South African team advanced to the finals of the Argentine open polo championship yesterday by defeating the Coronel Suarez outfit, 11 to 10, in overtime. The South Africans will meet Santa Paula probably next Sunday for the title won in 1932 by the Meadowbrook team composed of Michael Phipps, Elmer J. Boeseke, Winston F. C. Guest and Billy Post.

Shore Signs Contract

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (AP)—His signed contract in his pocket, Eddie Shore, defenseman of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, today was en route to Boston to join the team after a conference with Frank Calder, league president.

West England Team Wins

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 13 (AP)—The West England Women's Field Hockey Team Saturday defeated the touring American eleven, 3 to 2, in a hard-fought game.

Beautiful and Unique
Corbatas de Santa Fe
(Santa Fe Cravats)
$1.50
Postpaid in U. S. A.

Woolen ties, hand-woven and hand-made in the ancient City of Santa Fe by descendants of the original Spanish settlers. Wash press. Make new tie. Wide range of colors and patterns. State color desired. Ask your haberdasher or order directly from SOUTHWEST ARTS AND CRAFTS Dept. C.S., Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA!
SEE NEWSPAPERS ON AND AFTER NOV. 15th

Toronto Scores Second Straight In Hockey Race

Maroons, Ottawa, Detroit and Hawks Also Win Week-End Contests

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	1	1	0	3	2	3
Detroit	1	0	1	6	4	2
Rangers	0	0	2	3	5	0
Boston	0	0	2	3	9	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	2	0	0	10	4	4
Canadiens	1	0	1	2	3	2
Ottawa	1	0	0	2	0	2
Montreal	1	0	0	3	2	2
Americans	0	1	1	4	7	1

Results Nov. 11

Montreal 3, Boston 2.
Toronto 4, Rangers 3.
Ottawa 2, Canadiens 0.

Results Nov. 12

Detroit 5, Americans 2.
Chicago 1, Rangers 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 13—Toronto Maple Leafs scored their second-straight victory in the National Hockey League campaign by defeating the New York Rangers, their rivals in last spring's Stanley Cup finals, on Saturday, 4 to 3. The game was fast and exciting. The score was tied three times, the locals twice coming from behind and scoring the winning goal with four minutes remaining in the second period.

Toronto		Rangers
Kilrea, Boll, Cotton	lw	rw, W. Cook, Keeling, Carr
Thoms, Primeau, Blair	c	c, Boucher, Dillon, Asmundson, Somers
Bailey, Conacher, Sands	rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, A. C. Siebert
Levinsky, Horner, Id	rd	E. Seibert, Pusie
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Johnson, Brennan
Hainsworth, g	g	Aitkenhead

Score—Toronto 4, Rangers 3. Goals—Kilrea 2, Conacher and Horner for Toronto; E. Seibert 2 and Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Primeau, Horner and Clancy for Toronto; Dillon 2 for Rangers. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Jerry Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 13—Bill Beveridge of the Ottawa Senators registered the first shutout of the 1933-34 National Hockey League season on Saturday night when the locals defeated Canadiens, 2 to 0. The locals, making their first start, looked greatly improved over last season and they more than held their own with the speedy Canadiens. The big improvement was in the defense, where Leduc, formerly of Canadiens, and Bowman, an ex-amateur, kept the visitors at bay most of the time and the few attacks which penetrated through them were turned aside by Beveridge. Weiland scored late in the first period on a pass from Touhey, while Howe obtained the other counter near the end of the second. The summary:

Ottawa		Canadiens
Touhey, Shannon, E. Roche	lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Weiland, Howe, Cox, Cook	c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Raymond, Riley
Finnigan, Wasnie, Saunders	rw	lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Leduc, Shields, Id, rd	S. Mantha, Bourgault	
Bowman, Shields, rd	ld	Carson, Burke
Beveridge, g	g	Chabot

Score—Ottawa 2, Canadiens 0. Goals—Weiland and Howe for Ottawa. Assist—Touhey for Ottawa Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 13—Boston Bruins were unable to hold a two-goal lead against the Montreal Maroons here on Saturday night and were defeated, 3 to 2, their second reverse in as many games Without Shore the Bruins were much weaker than last season; but they picked up two goals, one in each of the first and second periods, and held the Maroons scoreless until toward the end of the second session. The locals tied the score early in the third and secured the winning goal with less than three minutes to play.

Montreal		Boston
Trottier, Northcott, Duguid	lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Lamb
R. Smith, Haynes, Robinson	c	c, Barry, O'Neil, Stewart
Ward, Brydson, Kilrea	rw	lw, Gracie, Ripley, Beattie
Ayres, McKenzie, Id	rd	Hitchman, Davie
Wentworth, Graham, rd	ld, A. Smith, Jerwa	
Kerr, g	g	Thompson

Score—Montreal 3, Boston 2. Goals—Northcott, Ward and Kilrea for Montreal; A. Smith and Lamb for Boston. Assists—R. Smith and Brydson for Montreal; Beattie, Gracie and Barry for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden and H. A. Cameron, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 13—Johnny Sorrell, dark-haired left winger for Detroit Red Wings, staged a one-man scoring show to defeat New York Americans, 5 to 2, in the first local game of the National Hockey League campaign here last night. Sorrell scored four of the five Detroit goals, three of them on pass plays and one unassisted. Leighton Emms, a former Americans player, accounted for the other Detroit goal. George Patterson got the first New York goal and Ronnie Martin the second. A crowd of close to 9000 fans welcomed the opening of the 1933-34 season. The summary:

Detroit		New York Americans
Emms, Sorrell, Lewis	lw	rw, Patterson, Martin, Pickett
Goodfellow, Voss, Pettinger	c	c, Conn, Himes, Jackson
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman	rw	lw, Klein, Gross, McVeigh
Foster, Evans, Id	rd	Dutton, Dutkowski
Young, Buswell, rd	ld	Brydge, Speyer
Roach, g	g	Roberts, Cox

Score—Detroit 5, New York Americans 2. Goals—Sorrell 4, Emms, for Detroit; Patterson, Martin, for Americans. Assists—Pettinger 2, Wiseman, Carson, for Detroit; Himes for Americans. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Midway in the first period the Chicago Black Hawks rushed over a goal that was good enough to defeat the New York Rangers, 1 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The counter was made by Lolo Couture on a pass from Johnny Gottselig. Couture's shot was a backhand stroke from eight feet in front and to the right of the net. The time was 13m. 20s. The summary:

Black Hawks		Rangers
Thompson, March, Kendall	lw	rw, W. Cook, Asmundson, Keeling
Gottselig, T. Cook, Leswick	c	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Somers
Couture, Romnes, McFadyen	rw	lw, F. Cook, A. Siebert, Heller
Abel, Conacher, Id	rd	E. Seibert, Pusie
Coulter, Jenkins, rd	ld, Johnson, Brennan	
Gardiner, g	g	Aitkenhead

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 1, New York Rangers 0. Goal—Couture for Chicago. Assist—Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Football Results

Adrian 13, Lawrence T. 0.
Akron 0, Heidelberg 0.
Alabama 27, Virginia P. I. 0.
Alabama St. 0, Morris Brown 0.
Alma 0, Kalamazoo 0.
Arnold 13, Northeastern 12.
Auburn 27, Oglethorpe 6.
Augustana 46, Macomb T. 0.
Aurora 35, Wartburg 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 20, Ashland 0.
Baltimore 52, Bridgewater 0.
Bates 0, Colby 0.
Baylor 3, Texas 0.
Bethel 14, Kansas D. S. 0.
Black Fox M. A. 19, Montezuma 0.
Bluefield 20, Tennessee W. 6.
Bluffton 25, John Marshall 0.
Boston C. 9, Villanova 0.
Bowling Green 24, Georgetown C. 0.
Bradley 13, Monmouth 6.
Brigham Young 25, Colorado C. 0.
Brooklyn C. 0, Lowell T. S. 0.
Brown 10, Syracuse 7.
Bucknell 12, Furman 0.
Buffalo 0, Hobart 0.
California 33, Washington 0.
California (Pa.) T. 7, Indiana (Pa.) T. 0.
Canisius 0, Niagara 0.
Carleton 19, Cornell C. 19.
Carnegie Tech. 0, Michigan St. 0.
Carroll 14, Lawrence 0.
Carson-Newman 13, King 6.
Carthage 18, Eureka 6.
Case 0, Western Reserve 0.
Centenary 47, Union (Tenn.) 0.
Centre 13, Birmingham-Southern 6.
Chadron T. 22, Peru T. 0.
Cheney T. 7, Dover T. 0.
Cincinnati 14, Wittenberg 6.
Clark 0, Tuskegee 0.
Clarkson 7, St. Lawrence 7.
Coe 58, Knox 0.
Colgate 72, Ohio Northern 0.
C. of Ozarks 40, Louisiana Tech. 0.
Colorado Aggies 3, Utah Aggies 0.
Colorado T. 26, Colorado Mines 9.
Columbia 14, Annapolis 7.
Cortland T. 19, Oswego T. 0.
C. O. Marshall 12, Lon Morris 0.
Cumberland 13, Middle Tenn. T. 6.
Davidson 24, Citadel 6.
Dayton 7, West Virginia Wes. 6.
De Paul 6, St. Thomas 6.
DePauw 34, Evansville 0.
Detroit 26, Catholic 0.
Dickinson T. 17, Spearfish T. 7.
Drexel 7, Susquehanna 6.
Duke 38, Maryland 7.
Duluth T. 31, Bemidji T. 0.
East Ky. T. 6, Moorehead T. 0.
East Stroudsburg 12, Mansfield T.
East Texas T. 6, North Texas T.
Fairmont T. 6, Bethany 0.
Findlay 30, Defiance 0.
Fordham 20, New York U. 12.
Fort Valley T. 29, Georgia A. and
Franklin 6, Ball S. T. 6.
Franklin & Marshall 39, Moravian 0.
Fresno State 7, Washburn 0.
Georgia 7, Yale 0.
Georgia Tech. 19, Florida 7.
Gettysburg 10, Dickinson 7.
Glenville T. 13, West Liberty 13.
Grinnell 0, Haskell 0.
Grove City 2, Waynesburg 0.
Gustav Adolphus 13, St. Mary's (Mo.) 0.
Hamilton 14, Haverford 7.
Hamline 7, Macalester 6.
Hampton 28, Howard 0.
Hanover 20, Wabash 12.
Hastings 20, Hebron Junior 0.
Haverford 14, Hamilton 7.
Hawaii 7, Denver 6.
Hillsdale 13, Hope 0.
Hiwassee 47, Young-Harris 0.
Holy Cross 27, Manhattan 6.
Howard 50, Spring Hill 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 13, Montana State 6.
Illinois 3, Northwestern 0.
Illinois Wes. 19, State Normal 0.
Indiana 7, Chicago 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 13, Upper Iowa 0.
Ithaca 25, Hartwick 0.
Jamestown 27, Maryville T. 0.
John Carroll 33, Toledo 13.
Kalamazoo T. 33, St. Xiator 0.
Kansas State 7, Iowa State 0.
Kentucky 21, Virginia M. I. 6.
Kentucky S. J. 45, Knoxville 0.
Kenyon 7, Marrietta 7.
Kirksville 18, Maryville T. 0.
Lacrosse T. 26, San Claire T. 6.
Lake Forest 0, Beloit 0.
Lambuth 0, Freed Hardeman 0.
Langley Field 9, Guilford 7.
Langston 20, Fisk 0.
LaSalle 7, Mt. St. Mary 6.
Lebanon Valley 27, Juniata 7.
Louisiana N. 13, Hattiesburg T.
Loyola (L. A.) 0, San Francisco 0.
Luther 13, Columbia C. 0.
Maine 12, Bowdoin 6.
Marquette 14, Creighton 9.
Marshall 0, Ohio 0.
Maryville 13, Western Carolina
McKendree 52, Charleston T. 0.
McMurry 24, Daniel Baker 0.
Mercer 7, Chattanooga 0.
Miami (O.) 24, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Miami 33, Louisville 7.
Michigan 10, Iowa 6.
Michigan S. N. 19, Iowa S. T. 6.
Middlebury 39, Norwich 6.
Millersville T. 12, Shippenburg T.
Milligan 0, Tusculum 0.
Millikin 0, Ripon 0.
Millsaps 6, Southwestern 0.
Montana 13, Gonzaga 7.
Morehouse 6, Taladega 0.
Muhlenberg 3, Ursinus 0.
Murray Aggies 13, Eastern T. 0.
Murray T. 9, Tennessee Tech 6.
Muskingum 6, Westminster 0.
Nebraska 12, Kansas 0.
N. E. (Mo.) Tea. 18, N. W. (Mo.)
New Hampshire 0, Springfield 0.
New Mexico M. 26, West Texas T. 9
New Mexico T. 7, Arizona 0.
New York Aggies 6, Montclair T. 6.
Nevada 21, Chico State 0.
North Carolina 26, Wake Forest 0.
North Dakota St. 14, So. Dakota 0.
Northwest T. 10, Central T. 0.
Notre Dame (B) 13, Manchester 6.
Oberlin 13, Denison 0.
Ohio State 20, Pennsylvania 7.
Oklahoma 21, Missouri 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 21, Drake 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 7, East Central 6.
Olympic Club 7, W. C. Navy 0.
Oregon 13, Oregon State 3.
Otterbein 20, Capital 0.
Panhandle A. & M. 6, New Mexico T. 0.
Parsons 12, Dubuque 0.
Penn M. C. 25, Delaware 0.
Penn State 40, Johns Hopkins 6.
Penn (Iowa) 14, Pella 12.
Pittsburgh 7, Duquesne 0.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 0.
Providence 39, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Puget Sound 54, C. of Idaho 0.
Purdue 19, Notre Dame 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
R. I. State 20, Conn. State 7.
Rice 7, Arkansas 6.
Richmond 13, Hampden Sydney 0.
Ripon 0, Milliken 0.
Riverfalls 7, Moorhead 6.
Rutgers 20, Lafayette 13.
San Jose 20, Calif. Aggies 0.
Slippery Rock 12, Edenboro T. 0.
South Carolina 14, N. C. State 0.
So. Dak. S. 21, Morningside 6.
So. Methodist 19, Texas A. & M.
Southwestern La. 26, Louisiana C.
Stanford 13, So. California 7.
St. Anselm's 7, Mass. State 0.
St. Cloud T. 12, St. John's (Minn.)
St. Edwards 7, Howard Payne 0.
St. John 12, Swarthmore 8.
St. Joseph 7, Washington C. 0.
St. Martin's 18, Ellensburg T. 0.
St. Mary's 7, Pacific 0.
St. Michael 13, Vermont 0.
St. Olaf 25, Concordia 13.
St. Paul 13, J. C. Smith 6.
St. Thomas 13, Geneva 0.
Stetson 73, Southern 0.
Stevens Point T. 7, Oshkosh T. 7.
Tarkio 13, Buena Vista 7.
Tary T. 18, Jacksville T. 7.
Temple T. 19, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Tennessee 35, Mississipni 6.
Texas Christian 19, North Dakota
Texas College 9, Southern 0.
Texas Mines 34, Sul Ross 0.
Texas M. 7, Simmons 0.
Toledo 13, John Carroll 3.
Trenton T. 28, Kutztown T. 0.
Trinity 7, Amherst 6.
Trinity 6, Southwestern 0.
Tufts 19, Boston 6.
Tulane 33, Mississippi St. 0.
Tulsa 39, Oklahoma City 0.
Tuskegee 14, Clark 0.
U. C. L. A. 14, U. S. Marines 13.
Union 13, Rochester 0.
Union (Ky.) 10, Transylvania 0.
Utah 13, Colorado 6.
Valparaiso 23, Detroit C. C. 0.
Vanderbilt 27, Sewanee 14.
Washington 36, Butler 12.
Washington St. 14, Idaho 6.
Washington & Lee 6, Virginia 0.
Wayne T. 34, S. D. Southern 0.
Weaver 12, Mars Hill 0.
Weatherford 19, John Tarleton 0.
Wesleyan 6, Williams 0.
Western Ky. T. 24, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Western State 33, St. Viator 0.
Westchester T. 6, Albright 0.
Western Maryland 54, Loyola (Balt) 0.
West Point 27, Harvard 0.
West Va. State 20, Lincoln 0.
Wichita 27, Southwestern 16.
Whittier 7, Occidental 6.
Wilberforce 26, Lincoln 7.
Wiley 32, Bishop 0.
William Jewell 6, Baker 0.
Wisconsin 25, West Virginia 6.
Wofford 14, Clemson 13.
Wooster 51, Mt. Union 0.
Ypsilanti Tea. 19, Iowa State Tea. 6.

College Soccer Results

Annapolis 2, Haverford 0.
Cornell 4, Swarthmore 1.
Girard 7, Swarthmore J. V. 0.
Hamilton 6, St. Stephen's 1.
Harvard 3, Brown 0.
Panzer 4, E. Stroudsburg 3.
Pennsylavania 2, Prudential A. A. 1.
Princeton 4, Lehigh 3.
Rider 2, Long Island 1.
Springfield 2, Yale 0.
Tufts 1, Clark 0.
Williams 3, Wesleyan 2.

Rugby Playoff For Queen's And Toronto Nov. 18

Defeat Western Ontario 9 to 3 and McGill 7 to 4, Respectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 13—University of Toronto defeated McGill University by 7 to 4 in the final scheduled game of the senior Intercollegiate Rugby Union here on Saturday and thereby finished the season on even terms with Queen's University. As a result of a toss the two leaders will meet in Toronto next Saturday for the title and the right to continue in the Canadian playdowns.

A snowstorm, which at times rivaled a blizzard, made good football out of the question and the game early turned into a kicking duel between Sinclair and Westman. The latter had an edge in the first half, McGill leading by 3 to 1 at half time and there was no score in the third quarter. Sinclair drove McGill back on the defensive and a series of fumbles enabled the locals to score six points while McGill was held to one. McGill completed four out of nine forward passes but couldn't gain from scrimmage by any other means. The summary:

Toronto		McGill
Bryers, Keith, lo	ro	Shaughnessy, Carsley
Henderson, Alison, ro	lo	Degnan, Drury
Greco, Burson, lm	rm	Hornig, Savage
Peacock, Harris, rm	lm	Letourneau, Wigle
Warner, li	ri	Stockwell
Boothe, ri	li	McMorran
Bell, s	s	Freeman
Coulter, qb	qb	Olker, Krukowski
Burgoyne, Holden, lhb	rhb	Gilbert, Markham
Sinclair, chb	chb	Westman
Arnup, Richardson, rhb	lhb	Byrne, Craig, McLernan
Dawson, Hennessey, fw	fw	Young

Score—Toronto 7, McGill 4. Safety touches—Sinclair 2 for Toronto, Rouges—Sinclair for Toronto; Westman for McGill. Kicks to deadline—Sinclair 2 for Toronto; Westman 2 for McGill. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Headlineman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 13—Queen's University made sure of a playoff for the Canadian intercollegiate rugby championship by defeating Western Ontario here on Saturday by 9 to 3. While the locals were the better team on the play and deserved the victory they secured a big break in the second period when Sherk made a poor pass to Awde in running back a kick. Three Queen's players dribbled the ball and finally Kostuik fell on it behind the visitors' line for a touchdown. All the other points of the game were singles.

Going into the last period, Queen's led by 6 to 3, but Davis kicked to the deadline three times. The tackling of the winners and their kicking were superior to that of the visitors. The summary:

Queen's		Western Ontario
Hamlin, fw		fw, Bryant, Gillis
Davis, Ralph, rhb	lhb	Kennedy, Mugan
Wing, chb	chb	Sherk, Caldwell
Krug, lhb	rhb	Awde
McIntosh, McNicholl, qb	qb	Ward
Kostuik, s	s	Rockey
Miller, Weir, ri	li	Bell, Grant
D. Waugh, Byrne, li	ri	Verni
Gorman, Jones, rm	lm	Tweedi, Lawson
Zvonkin, F Waugh, lm	rm	Quigley, Lipsett
Earle, Peever, ro	lo	McLoyd, Grant
Glass, Dargavel, lo	ro	Kime, Rankin

Score—Queen's 9, Western Ontario 3. Touchdown, Kostuik for Queen's. Rouge—Wing for Queen's; Sherk 3 for Western Ontario. Kicks to deadline—Davis 3 for Queen's. Referee—F. Barlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Headlineman—T. Barton, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Quebec Again Defeats Boston Cub Sextet, 5 to 4

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	2	0	0	10	5	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	1
New Haven	0	1	0	1	1	1
Boston	0	0	2	5	10	0

Results Nov. 12

Quebec 5, Boston 4.
Providence 1, New Haven 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Nov. 13—The Quebec Beavers again defeated the Boston Cubs, this time by a score of 5 to 4, Saturday, in a Canadian-American Hockey League encounter. A solo rush by Red Doran, Quebec defenseman, with less than four minutes to play in the third period, decided the encounter. The summary:

Quebec		Boston
Dube, Lowrey, Wilson, lw	rw, Filmore, Buckles	
Campbell, McCabe, Ward, c	c, Chapman, Heximer	
Toupin, McIntyre, rw	lw, F. Jerwa, Harnott	
Blake, Frew, ld	rd, Cunningham, Halliday	
Doran, Molyneaux, rd	ld, Mulligan, Weir	
Smith, g	g, Jackson	

Score—Quebec 5, Boston 4. Goals—McCabe, Toupin, Lowrey, Dube, Doran for Quebec; Filmore 2, Buckles 2 for Boston. Assists—McIntyre 2, Ward for Quebec; Chapman, Weir for Boston. Referees—Don Smith and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—New Haven Eagles inaugurated the Canadian-American Hockey League season in their home city last night, playing the Providence Reds to a 1-to-1 overtime tie before a crowd of 2200 at the Arena.

Providence		New Haven
Hart, lw	rw	Dunning
Gaudreault, c	c	Carson
Giroux, rw	lw	Maracle
Nichols, ld	rd	Doran
McVicar, rd	ld	J. McCully
Byrne, g	g	Moore

Providence spares—Murray, Harrington, R. McCully, Alexandre, Lesieur, Taylor. New Haven spares—Chouinard, Perkins, Wood, Wilson, McBride, Kinsella.

Score—Providence 1, New Haven 1. Goals—Harrington for Providence; Wood for New Haven. Assists—Nichols for Providence; Chouinard for New Haven. Referees—N. M Shay and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Women Win 12 to 0

The All-Boston women's field hockey team defeated a New York team at Buckingham Field, Cambridge, 12 to 0, Saturday. The visitors threatened the Boston cage only twice. Alice Whitley, New York goalie, did well to hold the score down to 12. The "home" team displayed a well-balanced line and an alert backfield.

B. U. Elects G. M. Abodeely '35

George M. Abodeely '35 of Worcester, Mass., has been elected captain of next year's varsity football team at Boston University by lettermen of the squad. A guard, Abodeely graduated from Worcester High School of Commerce where he was all-scholastic, before coming to B. U.

England Beats Australia

LEEDS, Eng., Nov. 13 (Canadian Press)—England Saturday defeated the touring Australians, 7 to 5, in the second Rugger test match of the season. England won the first, 4 to 0, at Manchester, Oct. 7.

College Cross-Country

Lehigh 21, Ursinus 34.
Rensselaer P. I. 28, Worcester 30.
Rutgers 19, Lafayette 36.

Mosconi Defeats Kelly and Moves Into Second Place

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 13 (AP)—William Mosconi, Philadelphia youth, one of three players in the national pocket billiard tournament selected to compete in the world's championship meet in Chicago, moved into second place Saturday night by an upset victory over George Kelly, Philadelphia.

Kelly and Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., in first and third places, respectively, in the tourney, are the other two who have earned the right to enter the Chicago billiard classic. The 19-year-old Mosconi downed Kelly Saturday night 125 to 102 in 25 innings.

Only one more tournament game is scheduled, Seaback and Kelly playing Monday night, with a win by the Philadelphian placing the three in a triple tie for first place.

Seaback has seven wins and one defeat; Mosconi, seven wins and two losses, and Kelly six wins and two beatings. Should Kelly beat Seaback, a series of three games will be played, the first Monday night.

Mosconi was forced to rally to win from Kelly who took the lead at the outset and increased his advantage to 89 to 54 in the fifteenth frame. Mosconi, however, overcame the lead in the seventeenth with his high run of 28, and was never headed, getting an unfinished six in the twenty-fifth inning.

In the only other game Saturday, Marcel Camp, Detroit, won from Arthur Church, New York, 125 to 61, in 14 innings, and went into a three-way tie for fifth place with Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., and Church, each with four wins and five defeats.

Eddie Sauers, Oakland, Calif., is in fourth place with five wins and four losses; Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., ranked after the three fifth-place holders with three wins in nine games.

Sylvester Schleisman, Minneapolis, and Walter Franklin, Kansas City, are tied for the bottom, each having seven losses and two wins.

Sarnia Wins Title In Ontario Rugby

Canadian Senior Rugby Standings
Interprovincial

	W.	T.	L.	Scores F.	A.	Pts.
Argonauts	4	0	2	86	54	8
Montreal	4	0	2	67	55	8
Ottawa	3	0	3	62	76	6
Hamilton	1	0	5	44	74	2
Intercollegiate						
Toronto	4	0	2	66	42	8
Queen's

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Groceries

THE ECONOMY STORE
41 Washington Street

THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street

THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street

THE DERRY STORE
Hopkinton, N. H.

THE CURTICE STORE
Contoocook, N. H.

The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

TRASK
RADIO & ELECTRIC SHOP, Inc.
22 SCHOOL STREET
(Next to Bible Book Store)
ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

CITY COAL CO.
11 NORTH MAIN STREET
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr. Phone 3080

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and N. E. Coke
29 NO MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 525

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Bartlett's Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
10B N STATE STREET Tel. 2231

DOVER

WE SELL
COCOMALT, FRIEND'S BEANS, KNOX GELATINE, MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS, SHREDDED WHEAT. Advertised by their manufacturers in The Christian Science Monitor.
WEBB'S GROCERY

Jenness Hardware Co.
110 WASHINGTON STREET
ZENITH RADIOS
G. E. RADIOS
OIL HEATROLAS

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

Ye Quaker Shop
Free Instructions given with our materials for making
MITTENS, SOCKS, CAPS, SWEATERS, etc.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 Hanover Street

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
196 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream
We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Moore & Preston Coal Co.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
New England Coke
668 Elm Street and Beech and Valley Streets

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Woodwork
HERBERT A. HERMSDORF
WALTER R. HERMSDORF
Canal and Auburn Sts. Tel. 4620

FLOWERS IN SEASON
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1261 683 SECOND STREET

F. F. OSGOOD CO.
SHOE FINDINGS
We have a complete line of Flashlights and Batteries
1034 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

HOITT'S
Warehouse Salesroom

C. A. Hoitt Co.
Open Thursday evenings until 9
We'll deliver anywhere in the State
It is easy to park your car *Treasure House of Fine Furniture*

Milady's Wardrobe
demands one or more
Dinner Dresses

We have for you to select from styles that not only are stunning in themselves but add gaiety, because of their beauty, to the party.
PARISEAU'S Inc.
1001 ELM STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
NEW ADDRESS: 73 HANOVER STREET

Mrs. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLORS
offer a
Special on Permanent Waves
$5 and $7.50

446 HALL STREET 3726-W Phone

PAJAMAS
Women's New Flannelette Pajamas, in prints or stripes, with slip-on or button coat, assorted colors. We also have a beautiful line of flannelette gowns in regular and extra sizes.
Prices range from $1.00 to $2.69
James W. Hill Co.
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE MARR OIL BURNER
A Westinghouse Product
"The only one on earth like it"
Makes Warm Hearted Homes
Sold only by
Robert A. Horace, 363 Pine St.
Electrical wiring and appliances

BLACK and WHITE CLEANERS
43 HANOVER STREET
E. H. GEORGE, Prop.
Tel. 6990 Room 200

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
96 BROADWAY Tel. 4389

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

WHITE'S
CARPET and RUG CLEANING WORKS
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street Telephone 657

Ye Shoppe O' Gifts
Distinctive Gifts and Antiques
32 CLARKE ST. Tel. 3107

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
Established 1877 256 Thames St.

Dunn's Flower Shop
117 Bellevue Avenue
Tel. 4390
Greenhouses
24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2150

THOMAS J. MURPHY
CHOICE MEATS
POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS
VEGETABLES, MILK AND CREAM
For the "Best" in Canned Goods try HATCHET BRAND
274 Thames Street Tels. 333-334

Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
Complete Insurance Protection
16th Floor New Industrial Trust Bldg.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE - - - - *Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 Main St., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 Main St., DURHAM, N. C.

Piedmont Meat Market
823 MAIN STREET
PIEDMONT CAFE
PIEDMONT RESTAURANT
SHENANDOAH CAFE
ELECTRIC MAID BAKE SHOP

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
613 CHURCH STREET
Experts in Every Line for Beautifying
PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS
From $2.50 up
FALCONER'S

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

PENDER'S
Old Virginia Fruit Cake
in one and two pound cans
PENDER'S

Hutton's INC.
Luggage, Stationery, Engraving
Greeting Cards—Weber Art Materials
337 GRANBY ST. Phone 22211

GROVES MARKET
T. W. GROVES JR., Prop.
A complete line of Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry and Meats.
NO. 1—1517 COLLEY AVENUE
NO. 2— 809 COLLEGE AVENUE
NO. 3—3820 GRANBY STREET
Growing Through Personal Service

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

Didenhover & Du Bois
NEW SHOP
505-507 East Grace
CORRECT FEMININE APPAREL

Gifts of Quality
for the
Weddings of Autumn
Schwarzchild Bros.
Richmond's Leading Jewelers
Broad at Second

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST
BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women
We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
KENWOOD ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Lasting Beauty *Lasting Life*

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Cream
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
1022 Fourth Avenue

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES OF QUALITY

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient, collapsible tube; no waste, no muss, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 335 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED LINES by experienced salesman for Pacific coast representation to retail and jobbing trade; toys, sporting goods, hardware, electrical, mechanical or kindred lines; references. Box M-83, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

in Washington, D. C.
For Sale, Corner Lot
100 x 150 feet, facing Capitol Plaza and Union Station.
Suitable for Hotel or Apt.
Address Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 111 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

OVERLOOKING Fenway, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Furnished, heated apartment; near trains and Christian Science church; adults. Tel. New. No. 0611-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshur Street, N. W. — Furnished apartment; 1-2 rooms, alcove, kitchenette, detached corner house. Col. 5149-J.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Excellently appointed music studio, private apartment, available day-hour for music teacher, student. Tel. mornings, Sus. 7-4999.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny front room, reasonable; tray breakfast served if desired. 191 Huntington Ave. MRS. DUNHAM. Com. 5834.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rooms facing large park are available at 47 High Street. Call 5700-W for details.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Two attractively furnished rooms, private bath; near trains; business people preferred. Tel. New. No. 0611-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5203 14th St. N. W.—Single front room, sunny, convenient to cars or bus; home conveniences; gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Georgia 4155.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Attractive double room $6 week, 2 persons; cooking privileges; owner's home. Adams 4027, after 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths; home cooked meals served temptingly.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3325.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DESIGNER-stenographer familiar with designing fancy woven and printed textiles combined with stenographic or dictaphone experience; state experience, salary expected. Write Box B-38, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN earn Christmas money selling guaranteed hosiery, lingerie at lowest prices; part or whole time; excellent commissions. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

POSITION as companion-nurse, housekeeper; good references; incumbent. Write Box C-42, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GRADY'S EXPRESS & MOVING
Local, long distance; electric refrigerators moved; day, night service. Havemeyer 8-7442 Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TWO interesting and constructive BIBLE LECTURE COURSES conducted by THOMAS LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M., on "The New Testament" and "The Interrelation of the Old and New Testaments" commence in N. Y. C. shortly. For information phone UNiversity 4-3510.

OFFICE FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd.

WEARING APPAREL

Extraordinary Values in Clothing
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS at $16.50
All Wool and Worsteds
MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0074

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

30 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3. Phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house, excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water, personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. P. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15. New Cross 0496

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Children needing special care or otherwise, cared for in comfortable home by those who love and understand them. THORNTON, 153 Victoria Rd., S. E. 7.

LONDON, S. W. 16—Little boys and girls taugh and cared for in happy home. MISSES FRYER and KIRSOPP, 39 Ambleside Avenue, Streatham.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St.
and
87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADVERTISER, experienced carpenter and joiner, good working knowledge other trades, seeks partnership in small progressive business, any locality. Box M-2478, 2a Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS AND BELTS individually designed; fittings at clients' homes. Phone MISS ALEXANDER (Wimbledon 2129).

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernard)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Road, London, S. W. 15.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.LITT. (leading Shakespearian actor); speech-training and dramatic art, London and Brighton, 14 Oriental Place, Brighton

Jean Gourley, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.) GOLD MEDALLIST
ELOCUTION AND VOICE TRAINING. Recitation and all Branches of Dramatic Art. Diction and Delivery for Public Speaking. Coaching for all Grade and Diploma Examinations. Errors of speech corrected. Schools visited. Communications to 215 Maida Vale, London, W. 9.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF SECRETARIES
GOVERNESSES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

FLATLETS

LONDON—Flatlet unfurnished, large light room and kitchen-bathroom, self-contained, £65 per annum inclusive; excellent neighbourhood, close Ladbroke Grove Station and buses. Box M-579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, also Harrington Gardens—Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water, caretaker; rents moderate, no premium. Apply STORE, 4 William St., Knightsbridge Sloane 3810

LONDON—Cosy unfurnishd flat overlooking Battersea Park to let, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £110 inclusive. Box M-72, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—2-roomed flat with private bathroom, 4 gns.; 3-roomed flat with private bathroom, 7 gns.; linen, light, service included. 19 Basil Street.

LONDON—Well furnished service flat, 1 sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, constant hot water; 3 guineas per week. 88 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 2 large sunny rooms, kitchen, bathroom; or owner willing to share. 26 Carlton Hill.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

THE WIDOW of the late J. E. Goodall has some very fine water colours for disposal, including the staircase of Hardwick Hall. 29 Kingsway, Westcliff-on-Sea.

GIFTS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
LEATHER WORK
Useful, colourful, inexpensive. Post orders filled. MRS. MAY PHILLIPS, 172a Southfield Rd., Bedford Park, London, W. 4.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS — Embroidered linen handkerchiefs, etc.; also Chinese crepe-de-chine undies; inexpensive. MRS. STONE calls by appointment. 40 Frithville Gardens, London, W. 12.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—For immediate sale: KENSINGTON, well situated, 10-roomed house; southwest aspect; constant hot water, top floor converted into a flat with bathroom kitchen, garden; 46 years' lease. Phone Park 5726.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc. arranged MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Sloane Square, S. W. 1—Large and convenient room in quiet house specially suitable as a practitioner's office; ideal position; telephone and cloak room. Box M-2486, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Hours practitioner's office; moderate. HOGG, Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

DUBLIN—Comfortable home for rest and study, modern conveniences; English, German and French spoken; buses, trams, golf links. HERMANNI, 27 Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin. Tel.: Terenure 375.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, well educated, offers his services; willing to travel abroad; wide experience organising and administering estates abroad; can anyone suggest suitable opening. Apply Box M-2491, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BARRISTER (30) ex-naval officer, qualified company secretary seeks administrative post; organizing and editorial experience; highest references. Write SANDERS, 17 Glyn Mansions, London, W. 14

EXPERIENCED children's nurse desires post with young baby, London, or town and country; with Christian Scientists preferred; free now. Box M-2487, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED as children's nurse or nursery governess; free early December; good recommendations. Box M-2246, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper seeks post; complete set to trial balance; able to handle staff. STAPLEY, Summerdown, Riverhead, Kent.

GENTLEMAN desires position of trust, bookkeeping, secretarial, understands German; held power attorney abroad. C. O'CALLAGHAN, 14 Terrapin Rd., S. W. 17.

HONOURS, B. Sc. Organic Chemistry desires post industry, teaching, office. Box M-2493, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY requires position with decorators and furnishers; experienced; salework or office, or both. A. S., 26, Beverley Rd., London, W. 4. Chiswick 1885.

SECRETARIAL work desired, with Christian Scientists preferred, by young lady, well qualified English, shorthand, typing, French, bookkeeping; good references. Box M-2482, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

POST VACANT

SECRETARY required by Board of Governors of girls' school near London; must be competent accountant and able to take charge of executive matters on behalf of the Governors; Christian Scientist preferred; write stating salary required, experience and references. Box M-2492, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Cottha)l Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, Muswell Hill—Comfortable home with or without board residence; Christian Scientists preferred KIRK, 41 Leaside Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Sloane Square, S. W. 1—Comfortable furnished rooms in quiet house, all conveniences; splendid position, ideal for business people. Box M-2488, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2—In lady's own 2nd-floor flat; large sitting-room divan, gas fire, electric light, use of kitchen; 35/-; bath. Tel. Box M-817, 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Two large, quiet, sunny, unfurnished rooms to let with service; meals if desired. MISS HART, 20 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 1663.

LONDON, N. 16—Large unfurnished room, parquet, for lady, use kitchen, bath; 15/- per week. Apply after 6, 91 Lordship Road.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT AND CHARM—Visitors or permanent guests; combined rooms with breakfast. 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

SUITES

LONDON, THE MAIDA VALE AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD APARTMENT BUREAU—For all kinds of accommodation, rooms, flatlets, suites, etc., furnished and unfurnished, with or without service, all personally inspected. 57 Maida Vale, W. 9. Phone Cunningham 1737.

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

TO LET

BACHELOR GIRL would share comfortable furnished flat, Hampstead, with 2 others, or would let complete 2 or 3 bedrooms, 1 reception. Box M-92, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LONDON, ENGLAND—Within 15 minutes of St. Paul's, standing high up, with widespread views over glorious park, there is available for sale at a most Moderate Figure, a commodious and excellently appointed House, Modernized to eliminate Maintenance Costs, and surrounded by a large Private Garden, in which Plants and Fruit Trees flourish abundantly. A great deal of money has been spent in embellishing this desirable property, which comprises 8 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, conservatory, garage, etc. The rates are extremely low. Apply THE MORETON ESTATE CO., Ltd., Moreton Mansions, Moreton Gardens, Old Brompton Road, LONDON, S. W. 5. Kensington 8319.

ALLSOP & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for West End and City Residential and Business Premises
Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON W 1
Phone Gerrard 5848

TYPEWRITING

WESTBOURNE GROVE TYPEWRITING OFFICES specialises in church work: agendas, balance sheets, committee reports, etc.; also in the copying and duplicating of lectures, articles and all work requiring confidence and care. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902

ENGLAND
LONDON
LONDON
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Temple Bar 1364 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller, Silversmith and Certified Watchmaker
23 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of best Quality only. Cash sent by return for old Jewellery, Old Gold, Silver and Ornaments. All kinds of Property bought.
Established 42 years.

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Meat, Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Bakery, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Grocery, Provisions and Ironmongery
Restaurant Catering.
Branches
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co., 65 Long Acre, W. C.

THE COUNTRY FOLK
(L. H. and P. M. Bristowe)
Fresh Produce Daily From the Farms and Gardens of England
Berkeley Court, 12 Glentworth Street, Baker St., N. W. 1 Tel WELbeck 7388.

Paddington 5929 Visit
MARTIN MISHLER'S
Modern Hairdressing Saloon for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class service Moderate charges.
43 EDGWARE RD Marble Arch London

E. RICHOUX, Maison Francaise
58 BAKER STREET, W. 1
Fabrique de Chocolat, Confiserie, Fondants, Marrons Glacés Patisserie, Petits Fours, Glaces. Tea Rooms and Light Luncheons. Hire Rooms available for small dances and parties. "Snack Counter." Large assortment of fancy boxes. Wedding Cakes
TELEPHONE WELBECK 3732

Mr. HENNING
invites you to inspect his stock of
Inexpensive Antiques
at
61 GEORGE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Welbeck 7858

Motor Garage and Engineers
MAURICE RICHOUX
Blandford Garage, Blandford Mews
BAKER STREET, W.
Telephone Welbeck 1286
Repairs by expert mechanics. Cars supplied and garaged.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"

Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form
Your friends are satisfied—ask them
COVENTRY SHOE CO. Ltd.
23 COVENTRY ST., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street Ot. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048 2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description.

FURS
and
EXCLUSIVE TAILOR-MADES
at moderate prices
Repairing and remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given. Excellent facilities for cold storage
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

All Kinds of Insurance
FR GARNETT
FLAT 1; 162 TULSE HILL S.W.2
.....Tel. Tulse Hill 5515

Purveyors of High Class Meat for all consumers
RIDLER & SON
179 Westbourne Grove. Bayswater 0937
CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road, Bayswater 1632
"No further than your 'phone"
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

TIME EXPERTS
CONSULT Est'd 1868
LANGTONS
without obligation
Gold, Silver, Chrome Jewellery, Cultured Pearls
GOOD GIFTS at all prices
3 Princess Parade, Muswell Hill, N. 10. Ph. Tudor 6050.

Lay & Moreton Ltd.
LADIES' COURT HAIRDRESSERS
EXPERT PERMANENT WAVERS
POSTICHEURS
MANICURE
Tel. Regent 4782
60 CONDUIT STREET Ground
LONDON, W. 1 Floor

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-9
Station Approach, Chingford
or by appointment at
1 and 2 Gracechurch St. London, E. C. 3

PRINTING
J B SHEARS & SONS
64 SYDNEY STREET
CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0372
(near South Kensington Station)
AND 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

J. WHITEHOUSE
Proprietor W. E. JONES
F.B.O.A., F.I.O., F.N.A.O.
JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER and QUALIFIED OPTICIAN
37 Warwick St., Belgravia S. W. 1. Victoria 6085

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone Park 6074.

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
3 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19
"We serve to Deserve"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE
Phone Wimbledon 3584

HOPE'S LTD.
Furnishing, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Ph 1704 Park.
AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. Ltd.
86 STRAND W. C. 2
English Books Also Supplied
PHONE TEMPLE BAR 7128

The Guernsey Cake Shop
HOME MADE CAKES and PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
36 Palmer St., Westminster, S. W. 1

Alterations, Decorations and Sanitary Work
F. G. FOX
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Padd 6384
27 Chilworth Street, Paddington, W. 2
Best Work Personal Supervision. Fair Price.

BANKS SISTERS
9a Holland Street Kensington, W. 8
Secondhand books—Bookbinding
Lending Library—New Book Dept.
WESTERN 4822

TOM HILLS
MOROCCO and PIGSKIN LEATHER GOODS
are
UNIQUE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TOM HILL (Sloane Square) Ltd., S. W. 1

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, LTD.
E. C. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting Duplicating Office Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

LONDON
(Continued)

"MASCOT"
FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
Charles H. Baber
140
REGENT ST., W. 1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS
and BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.4
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
City 3930 *Personal Attention*

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

Ladies Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc
Haywards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2615

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd. S. W. 18
PUTNEY 0549

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
Phone Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd. North Kens. 103 Walmer Rd. North Kensington, W 10
159 High St. Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M E REPTON Manageress

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr Sloane Square)
T N Sloane 1032

If You Live North of the Thames MAY WE SERVE YOU?
ALBOROUGH SMITH & REED
PRIORY POULTRY FARM
HORKESLEY COLCHESTER
Regular Deliveries of EGGS, POULTRY, etc.

Langworthy's — Est. 1910
Court Hairdressers
Thoroughly trained Staff. All modern appliances. Newly decorated premises, charming and comfortable
St. James Court, 51 Buckingham Gate
Tel. Victoria 5079 and 2360

LONDON N.—Finchley

BLAKE'S
15 The Market, Church End, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. Finchley 4068
Sends greetings to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and would again be glad to serve them.
Chocolates and Confectionery
Fullers' Christmas Cakes, Tom Smith's Crackers, Carsons Chocolates, Fox's Glacier Mints.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid enamelled Oak iron frame, wire spring mattress 2 ft. 7 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne 2 cretonne pillows canvas platform and valance
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS · BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. S

LONDON

LONDON S. E.--Blackheath

R. E. W. POND
BUILDER, ART DECORATOR and FURNISHER
Specifications and Estimates Submitted
23 Kidbrook Park Road
Blackheath, S. E. 3
Telephone Greenwich 0898

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

CUT FLOWERS
for all occasions
SPENCER'S
FLORAL ARTISTS
357 Norwood Road (Tulse Hill Station)
PHONE TULSE HILL 4098

McCANN & SON
The Modern Shoe Store
Knights Hill
WEST NORWOOD S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

LONDON S. W.
Putney and District

IRONSIDE'S STORES
59 and 59a High Street, Fulham
S. W. 6. Phone: Putney 0620
High Class Groceries and Provisions

Pepsodent

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0552
and at 211 Upper Richmond Road
FOR READY TO SERVE FOODS

DAKIN'S STORES
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
236 UPPER RICHMOND RD. Putney 1716
Prunes and Dried Fruits Our Speciality
Careful attention to telephone orders.

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

WOTTON & DEAN LTD.
165 High Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, S. W.
Phone Streatham 1730
Best brands of imported meat.
Purveyors of the country's best meat.

Francis & Son
GROCERY—PROVISIONS
GREENGROCERY—BUTCHERS
310-312 High Road, Streatham

CONSCIENTIOUS TRADING
CRABB & SON Ltd.
Builders, Decorators, Electricians
PHONE TULSE HILL 3421

COOPERS
ERNEST A. COOPER
Grocery and Provision Specialists
178 HIGH RD. STREATHAM, S. W. 16
5 and 8 UPPER MULGRAVE RD. CHEAM
Telephones Streatham 2266-2267, Sutton 1732

ROSSIGNOL'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Hairwaving
135 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM, S. W. 16
Tel. Streatham 0509

LONDON W.—Chiswick

CHISWICK 0039
Family Grocers
S. Soutar & Co.,
206 High Road
CHISWICK W. 4

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
EALing 0567
Autumn and Winter
WOOLLIES
for Ladies and Children. Morleys, Rational, Chilprufe. Lowest competitive prices.
134-136 Northfield Avenue, W. 13

IRELAND

BELFAST

James
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING
"READY TO WEAR"
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
"AQUATITE" and "DEXTER" RAINCOATS
19-27 LOMBARD STREET, BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys' and Men's Clothiers
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order at Reasonable Prices
AGENT FOR SWEET-ORR AND WORK-WEAR LTD. OVERALLS AND TROUSERS
Established 85 Years
102 HIGH STREET

McLELLAN'S
8 CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST
VIEW OUR WINDOWS
BETTER GRADE CUTLERY
SOUVENIR NOVELTIES
Phone 1520 Established 1825

DUBLIN

H Switzers
HAIRDRESSING SALONS
FOR EXPERT SERVICE
Strictly Standard Charges
Telephone "Dublin 22271"
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton St., Dublin

Art Embroidery
Needlecraft Depot
MISS A. R. GRAY
27 DAWSON STREET
ORDERS TAKEN FOR
Lingerie (Trousseau, etc.), Ladies' and Children's Frocks, Blouses, Leather Goods, etc. FOR SALE, Irish Chinese and Egyptian Goods, hand-Embroidered Silk Underwear and Dressing Gowns, Table Linen, Silk Bedspreads and Curtains, a speciality. Hand-made Glass and Leather Bags. MISS E. HOLDBROOK, MISS A. TRENCH. 8 Nassau St. (over Anne's Tea Shop).

Daily Features

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(The tenth of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The Nation, edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, son of Henry Villard, who purchased it from the founder, Edwin Lawrence Godkin, in 1881, once numbered among its contributors the poets Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier.

The Civil War increased the price of paper and reduced the size, the circulation, and the profits of many newspapers. Outstanding newspapers that maintained war correspondents overcame the obstacles of cost and increased their circulation.

The popular books of Horatio Alger Jr., which were read by millions of young people in the nineties, appeared as serials in the New York Sun before they were put into book form.

Charles A. Dana, one-time editor of the New York Sun, was for several years Greeley's right-hand man in the capacity of managing editor of the New York Tribune.

William Rockhill Nelson, who founded the Kansas City Star in 1880, made and lost a fortune of $200,000 as a contractor in Indiana before moving to Kansas City.

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, best known by the Pulitzer prizes which he established to encourage better journalism, and by the Columbia University School of Journalism which he endowed, once cared for army mules in Missouri, fired a Mississippi packet, and worked as a day laborer.

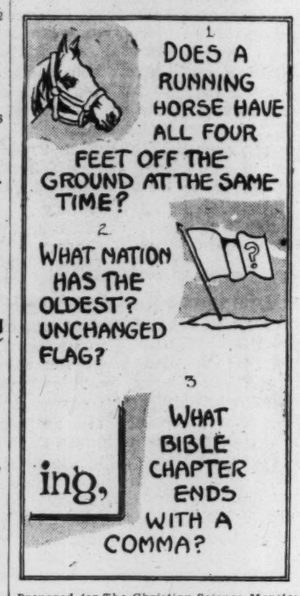
The first series of political cartoons was published by Pulitzer in the New York World during the Blaine - Butler - Cleveland campaign of 1884.

It was Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian immigrant, who as editor of the New York World led the campaign by which $100,000 was raised from 120,000 contributors to erect in New York Harbor a pedestal for Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The porter of French's Hotel, Park Row and Frankfort Street, New York City, ordered out the penniless ex-soldier, Joseph Pulitzer, in 1865. It was this hotel that Pulitzer purchased and demolished in 1888 to make room for the new World building.

Arthur Brisbane, distinguished editorial writer and columnist, was a reporter for the New York Sun in 1883. Later he became managing editor of the World, editor of the Evening Journal, and owner of the Washington Times and Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee.

Pict-O-Grams


1
DOES A RUNNING HORSE HAVE ALL FOUR FEET OFF THE GROUND AT THE SAME TIME?
2
WHAT NATION HAS THE OLDEST? UNCHANGED FLAG?
3
ing,
WHAT BIBLE CHAPTER ENDS WITH A COMMA?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Officials of the new autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia are to receive their salaries in the form of sheep. A sight to see on an Inner Mongolian pay day probably will be Mme. Official herding hubby's salary home.

Cleveland News: If you wonder how a coach earns his salary, try pacifying old grads who think they are entitled to passes.

IRELAND

DUBLIN
(Continued)

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILELSPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
RADIO RECEIVERS
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS
MICROSCOPES
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 314

THE SPONSOR for Selma was Robert Archibald Smith (1780-1829). His father was a Paisley silk weaver. Robert could play the violin when he was 10, and in 1807 was precentor of the Abbey church in Paisley. He published a collection of tunes, and then helped compile the "Sacred Psalmody" for St. George's Church, Edinburgh, 1820, in which this tune was used. There the Town Council gave him the post of precentor, and he lifted St. George's to a proud place among the churches. He was said to have a "vein of melody not equaled then in Scotland." He published "The Scottish Minstrel" of Lady Nairn, with "Auld Robin Gray," and several hundred of the best Scottish songs; also "The Irish Minstrel," suppressed because he infringed Moore's copyright; and then "Selected Melodies of All Nations."

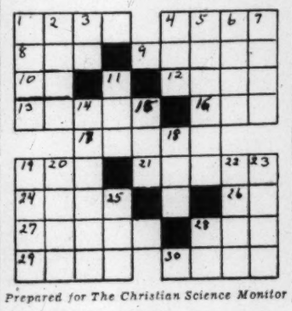
Selma was marked by Smith as "Ancient Scottish melody, noted in the Island of Arran." The words used here are from Montgomery's "The Field of the World." Our third stanza was written for the Christian Science Hymnal.

No. 315

THIS little poem had wide appeal, and bade fair to become truly "folklore," in being known to everyone, and its author unknown. Even Julian could only say of it that it appeared in Sharpe's London Magazine, 1848, unsigned. It has been attributed to George Washington Hangford, misspelled "Langford" in the 1910 Hympal. But it was written by an American poet, David Bates (1810-1871), whose collected poems, arranged by his son, were published in Philadelphia in 1870. The son tells the popular use of the poem, and states that it appeared in his father's first collection, "The Æolian," 1849, but had been in circulation before that. Ticknor's "Book of Hymns," Boston, 1848, prints it as anonymous.

The tune, Sawley, is by an English composer, James Walch (1837-1901), and appeared in The Congregational Church Hymnal, 1887.

Junior Cross-Word No. 28



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A color.
4—To scrutinize.
8—To knock.
9—Intact.
10—Out of (prefix).
12—God of love.
13—To discourage.
16—To soak or expose to moisture.
17—Musical drama.
19—To cut off.
21—Valleys.
24—Mountain range of Europe.
26—You and I.
27—Eats according to rules prescribed.
28—Lair of a wild beast.
29—Covers with turf.
30—Small rope.

Down

1—A college man is usually a well —— man.
2—Cord used for fastening shoes, etc.
3—Aloft.
4—Pronoun.
5—Pen for cattle.
6—Succulent plant.
7—Snug abode.
11—Corded fabric.
14—Surmounted.
15—Another color.
18—Piece of torn cloth.
19—Young men.
20—Mixture.
22—Pitcher.
23—Transmit.
25—Thoroughfares (ab.).
28—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

171

Alright said the boy
if that is the way
you plan on doing the
proposition I dont
think I feel like I
want to be tied up
with the proposition
in any way shape or
form

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Not A Dutchman

Henry Hudson, the explorer, was English and not Dutch, as commonly supposed.

The Nation's Vineyard

California produces about 90 per cent of the grapes consumed in the United States.

"Uncle Joe"

Joseph Gurney Cannon, affectionately known as "Uncle Joe," served a longer term in Congress than any other person. He was a member of the House of Representatives for 46 years.

Not Worth Much

The chemical elements which comprise the human body, if isolated and sold at commercial prices, would be worth about a dollar.

Smart Birds

The mound builders, a family of birds inhabiting Australia, are hatched fully feathered and are able to fly the moment they leave their shells.

What They Say

Scarcity

"Scarcity is necessary to make our present economic system workable."—*James P. Warbasse.*

Root of Government

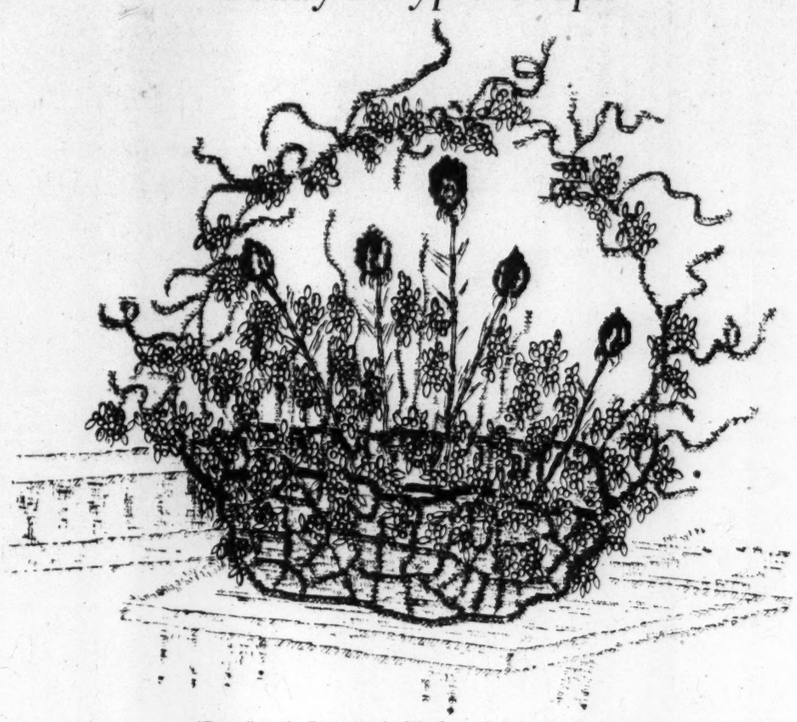
"The root of good government is a live and active civic spirit."—*King George V.*

Misapplied Effort

"It is useless to force a boy to learn against inclination."—*Lord Ponsonby.*

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Laura S. Dow, Detroit, for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the well-known statute of limitations does not apply to Monitor contributors. Today's typewriter artist writes: "In the fall of 1924 the Household Editor used an article describing the making of a bittersweet basket, but the photograph submitted was too dark to use. Ever since, I have owed you a picture." We are sure that readers will join us in declaring the debt beautifully discharged.

In Lighter Vein

O. K.

Traffic Officer: "Do you have a license to drive?"

Driver: "Certainly, officer, right here in my pocketbook."

Traffic Officer: "That's all right. As long as you have it I don't need to see it, but if you didn't have one I'd have to take a look at it."

Globe Girdlers

"He took a short cut to fame."

"Oh, you mean one of those round-the-world fliers who didn't take the equator route?"

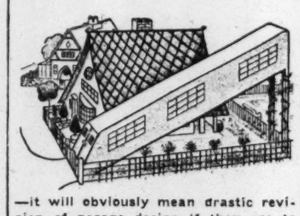
Child's Version

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother:

"Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches to 12 men who sat all together, and then these 12 men were put in a dark room to be developed."—*Montreal Star.*

Humorist

Now that those super-lengthy cars have become possible for nearly all motorists—



—it will obviously mean drastic revision of garage design if they are to retain these gardens.

Lost

She (as they motored to the big city church): "Aren't these chimes melodiously beautiful? Such harmony! So inspiring! They thrill me!"

He: "You'll have to speak louder. Those bells are making such a racket I can't hear a word you say."—*Christian Register.*

A Better Start

"May I ask how old you are?" said the vacationist to the old villager.

"I be just a hundred."

"Really? Well, do you suppose you'll see another hundred?"

"Well, I don't know. But I be stronger now than when I started on the first hundred."—*Ohio Motorist.*

For the Scrapbook

Sayings of the Great

Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.—*Shakespeare.*

If two men ride a horse, one must ride behind.—*Shakespeare.*

A wilderness is rich with liberty.—*Wordsworth.*

He is sufficiently learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to refrain from evil.—*Cicero.*

If thou lovest learning, thou shalt be learned.—*Socrates.*

Strict law is often great injustice.—*Cicero.*

Knowledge is power.—*Bacon.*

Mind no business but your own.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Calamity is virtue's opportunity.—*Seneca.*

Care follows the increase of wealth.—*Horace.*

Be cautious what you say, of whom, and to whom.—*Fielding.*

To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first.—*Shakespeare.*

When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks.—*Shakespeare.*

Men condemn because they do not understand.—*Cicero.*

They conquer who think they can.—*Virgil.*

He is twice a conqueror who can restrain himself in the hour of victory.—*Publius Syrus.*

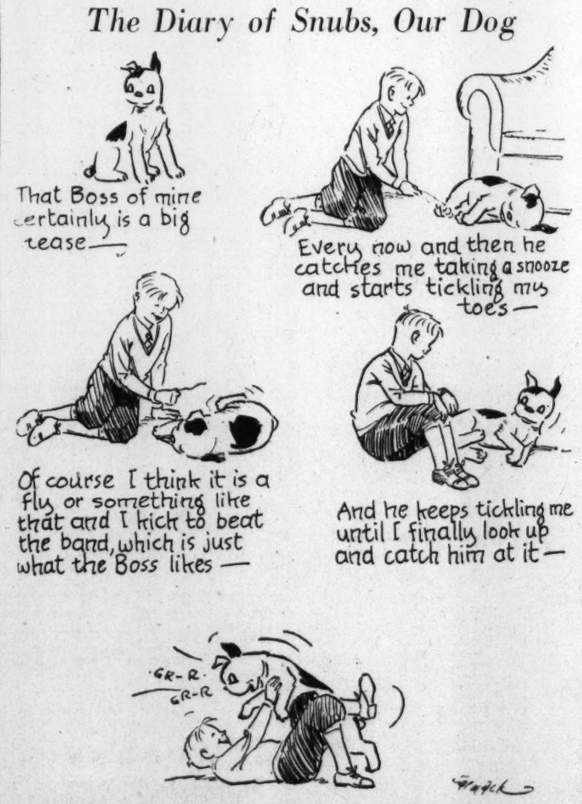
A peace above all earthly dignities.
A still and quiet conscience.
—*Shakespeare.*

Our content is our best having.—*Shakespeare.*

In conversation avoid the extremes of forwardness and reserve.—*Cato.*

No exile or danger can fright a brave spirit.—*Dryden.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


That Boss of mine certainly is a big tease—
Every now and then he catches me taking a snooze and starts tickling my toes—
Of course I think it is a fly or something like that and I kick to beat the band, which is just what the Boss likes—
And he keeps tickling me until I finally look up and catch him at it—
GR-R GR-R
And then do I go for him—oh, Boy!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

BE HUMBLE and gentle in your conversation; of few words, I charge you, but always pertinent when you speak; hearing out before you attempt to answer, and then speaking as if you would persuade, not impose.

—WILLIAM PENN

State Flowers No. 6

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

South Dakota: Pasque Flower

THE Legislature of South Dakota chose the handsome pasque flower for the state floral emblem because "it is so plentiful, growing in nearly every corner of the State, and because it blooms so early." Charming and delightful wherever it is encountered, it is at its best in the Dakotas and well deserves the honor.

The pasque flower is a lover of dry soils, growing west of the Mississippi, mainly, from Alaska to Texas, blooming from April to June. The flowers are without petals, the purple-colored floral parts being sepals. The pasque flower is a member of the Crowfoot or Buttercup family. The leaves are divided into three main parts by deep sinuses, and are dissected still more into long divisions. The stems and early spring growths are completely covered with a matting of hairs.

Depending on the region in which the flower grows, a great many names have been used to describe the plant. Lion's beard, blue tulip, wild crocus, anemone, Mayflower, Easter plant, are among the most popular. Pasque flower is the name most commonly accepted, however, due perhaps to the belief that it was the most abundant plant at Eastertide, when the calendar was revised, or perhaps to the purple dye obtained from the flowers for coloring Easter eggs.

One of its peculiar traits is the lengthening of the flower stalk even after it has been picked and placed in water.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Making Display Samples

A clever girl created her own job by buying some pieces of new prints that had just come to a drygoods store and making them up into a clever pajama suit, a house dress with good points, a smock, and a child's dress. On each article was a slip telling the yardage, cost and number of the pattern used. She used only patterns carried by the store. These she took to the store owner and sold the idea; and now she makes sample displays for that store all the time. Her samples are sold when the bolt of goods has been sold, and she gets orders for other sizes. Miss Joan L.

Renovating Lampshades

Soiled lampshades are no uncommon thing in any household. One girl, seeking a means to earn money, told her friends that she would clean their shades for so much per shade, depending on the size and kind. With a cleaning solution she carefully went over silk shades and many other kinds. Parchment shades she often retouched with paints to bring out faded colorings in design. She mended edges and replaited fancy shades. To date she has been kept busy. Miss Margaret R.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. **Yes, at times.**
2. **Denmark.**
3. **Acts 21, in the King James Version.**

A Word in Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marshfield, Ore.

THE last few years have brought many door-to-door salesmen to the homes. A certain woman met each one with a smile; and if she could not buy what they had to offer she would give some word of encouragement, or direct them to someone who might be interested in what they had to sell.

On answering the bell a few days ago, she was greeted by a salesman of vacuum cleaners. "Do you remember me?" he said. "I called on you some months ago and demonstrated my machine, and you said you were not in the market to buy. I replied that all the women said that, and that no one wanted what I had to sell—that I hadn't made a sale for weeks." He added:

"Then you talked to me and encouraged me and gave me an idea which I recognized as a good selling point. You recommended that instead of trying to make a sale, that I should go out to give to give honest information, courtesy, service, etc.

"When I left your home, I had changed my thinking about my work. Each day I went forth to serve; and then there came the thought of offering to repair old machines when I failed to make a sale of a new one. Since then I have made a good living, and have made many friends in the small towns. The other day I was stopped on the street and asked: 'Are you the man that makes old vacuums like new?'

"I have wanted to get back here to tell you what your kind talk did to a discouraged man, and to thank you for it."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Have, had (L. T.)—The correspondent writes:

I am continually meeting with sentences such as I give below (most of them taken from the Monitor). I shall be very grateful if you can tell me whether they are correct, for they sound quite wrong to me. One so often feels an expression is wrong without being able to justify one's feeling.

(1) "You don't have to do it."
(2) "Have him do it."
(3) "They do not have to get it."
(4) "It does not have to come."
(5) "A good time was had by all."
(6) "What does Shanghai have to offer?"
(7) "She had him come."
(8) ". . . whose acquaintance I do not have."

Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 use "have" in sense of "to possess or acknowledge as something to be done; to be under necessity or obligation; to be compelled;—followed by infinitive with 'to'" (Webster's New International Dictionary, "have, 4.").

Nos. 2 and 7 employ "have" and "had" in the sense of "to cause or procure to be, go, or do; to effect; to exact; require; desire" (*ibid.*, "have, 13").

In No. 8 we find "have" in the rather common sense of "to possess, as something which pertains to, is connected with, or affects, one" (*ibid.*, "have, 2").

No. 5 is an awkward passive form of "They all had a good time."

Other uses of "have"—the correspondent might think them even stranger—are sanctioned. For example, there is the sense of "to suffer or experience from an exterior source"; as, "She had her hat crumpled." Then there is the sense of "to hold in estimation"; as, "They had him in honor." Again, "to hold an advantage over"; as, "You almost had me in that retort."

The idiomatic uses are legion.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Amusements

BALTIMORE, MD.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Ford's Theatre Nov. 13-18

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE CANTOR: "The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
★★★★ HIT
With Lloyd Nolan and Francesca Bruning
"Something to be seen with profit."—John Mason Brown, Eve. Post
48TH ST. THEATRE Evenings 8:45
Matinees Wednesday and Sat., $1 to $2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Sectionalism vs. Recovery

NOTHING could make more clear the difficulty of the task which President Roosevelt faces than the present revolt in the wheat and corn belt. When governors of five states join in the demand for a certain course of action, and force the Government to deny their plea officially and publicly, it must be apparent that the grain farmer's discontent has mounted to dangerous levels.

Many a city dweller will find himself bewildered by this sudden resurgence of agricultural unrest. Has not the Roosevelt Administration tried as hard to overcome the economic difficulties of the farmer as of the urban manufacturer and retailer? It most certainly has. More than $3,000,000,000 of potential credit has already been earmarked for farm relief; foreign markets, particularly for wheat and cotton, are being tremendously expanded despite the wave of economic nationalism which has swept around the globe; even the daring gold policy, which may involve the Administration in greater difficulties than any of its previous moves, is at bottom another desperate attempt by Mr. Roosevelt to raise farm prices.

Yet knowledge of what is already under way in different forms of farm relief should not close urban eyes to the facts of the farmer's present plight. It may be encouraging to know that, two years hence, the system of benefits planned by the Government will be functioning at full strength. But in the meantime, the farmer today finds that, especially since the collapse of the speculative boom in farm products last summer, the gap between what he must pay for goods and what he receives for his products is still distressingly wide.

This fact, which hopes for the future can only slightly mitigate, is enough to explain the trouble in the northwest. To it, however, there must be added still another potent factor. The method by which, in the long run, the Administration hopes to solve the farmer's problems is, basically, restriction of production. But this involves a complete transformation of the mental patterns of the farmer. To him, his land has represented opportunity for production, and production has meant income. The acres he is now asked to let go to grass have represented for years the money needed to pay taxes, or buy a new cultivator, or carry the mortgage. The AAA has promised that by doing so the farmer will find himself financially ahead. So far that has not been entirely fulfilled.

No one, therefore, will deny the farmer's right to agitate against present conditions. But when his agitation is in favor of the granting of special help which can be given only at the unequal expense of other parts of the population, an enlightened patriotism requires that his demands shall be denied.

The folly of favoring sections or groups is twofold. In the first place, it will not work, since by its nature it invites reprisals and destroys all hope of that national unity on which the Government's recovery program ultimately depends. And in the second place, to the extent to which it might be adopted, it would set disastrous precedents. If a special assessment can be laid upon the general public to help the grain farmer, why not to help other kinds of farmers? Or ranchers? Or miners? Or steel workers? Or any other group that could be welded into a sufficiently important economic and political bloc?

In a sense, the difficulty with which the Administration, the governors and farm leaders are wrestling is the old, old difficulty of the nation's size. But President Roosevelt gives evidence of the soundness of his statesmanship when, despite pressure, he stands firm on the resolve to act for the whole nation, and to test the wisdom of any course by the old but not outmoded fundamental of doing only that which promises to be of the greatest good to the greatest number.

A Russian Gets a Nobel Prize

MR. IVAN BUNIN, awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, is probably thus brought to the attention of most people in the English-speaking world for the first time.

It is not uncommon for the average newspaper reader to find that the Nobel Prize for physics has gone to some one whose name is new to him. Natural scientists work in obscurity, so far as the followers of Page One are concerned, whereas the makers of literature, however highbrow, are usually known by name at least to the great public. But this year, it is likely that more people have heard of Professor Dirac, of Cambridge, one of the winners of the physics prize, than of Mr. Bunin. For Professor Dirac made the news columns by doing something that was popularly known as "smashing the atom," but Mr. Bunin, by writing novels and short stories without regard to their sales value, has attained to the obscurity of the research scholar.

Furthermore, Bunin is but slightly known even to those who walk unhesitantly in the more secluded literary paths. Most American readers know him, probably, merely as the author of "The Gentleman from San Francisco," a short story of extraordinary satirical power, which alone is enough to establish him as a writer of exceptional ability, though perhaps hardly to qualify him for the Nobel Prize. Has the committee of award taken into consideration need as well as conspicuous talent? It may be possible to name other writers who seem to have made a more conspicuous contribution to letters; but Mr. Bunin, as a Russian aristocrat exiled since the Revolution, is said to have suffered hardship because his market in Russia, where he was best known, has been cut off by the political situation. If the award serves no other purpose, it will doubtless assist Mr. Bunin by causing a demand for his works.

Intervention or—Intervention?

WHILE the Grau San Martin Government is stamping out the embers of the latest flare-up in Havana, a persistent question presents itself to Americans: How much has the underlying ambiguity of America's policy toward Cuba to do with the continued instability of the island? Outwardly, Washington has declined to intervene; that was the meaning of the refusal to land armed forces during the last few months. And yet, although troops have been refused, diplomatic intervention has been going on behind the scenes.

When President Roosevelt sent Sumner Welles to Cuba as American Ambassador, he apparently told him to eliminate the props of American influence from under the Machado régime.

Mr. Welles arrived in Havana and almost immediately the wheels to depose the Cuban President were set in motion. It took a little time, but eventually President Machado fled. The American Ambassador selected a man agreeable to Washington for President, Dr. Manuel de Cespedes. The United States extended official recognition, and Mr. Welles was decorated by Cuba's new Chief Executive. Then a strange thing happened: Cuba refused to accept Señor de Cespedes. He was forced to resign. The powerful A. B. C. organization, students and lower ranks of the army made Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin Provisional President.

The situation became complicated, and, to make it more involved, Washington refused recognition to the man the Cubans had chosen. Mr. Welles evidently undertook to select another Cuban Chief Executive by means of endless consultations and soundings with one or another faction. This, coupled with nonrecognition, was intervention with a vengeance.

One broil after another among political parties followed. The A. B. C. organization, once called the group on whom the Cuban people must depend, split wide open, one faction turning to radicalism, the other remaining conservative. The student body, though loud in its denunciation of the move, followed suit. The army split, and the navy and air forces did likewise. Communism had wedged its way into labor, and a mad scramble for political spoils was under way.

For months Washington has been talking about a Caribbean policy, especially to include Cuba, of friendly advice and noninterference in the domestic affairs of neighboring republics. Intervention has been tabooed. That is to say, armed intervention. Washington has cast sidelong glances toward new Latin-American commercial treaties. It has known that new trade contacts depended largely upon the manner in which the Cuban situation was handled.

Today, Cuba drifts toward complete anarchy. Official reports given out for publication do not tell half the story. The real truth comes forth in letters to Cubans living in the States, or to Americans having friends in Cuba. Generally, the letters ask for one of two things: either that the United States go into Cuba and stay there until the Cuban people acquire fuller understanding of democratic government; or that the United States recall the American Ambassador, turn over the Embassy to the care of a chargé d'affaires, and allow Cuba to work out its own salvation.

The Cuban situation is a good commentary on the troubles that come from even friendly interference. Intervention is withheld. Diplomatic intrigue continues. Headed toward bankruptcy faster than Machado's enemies ever accused him of rushing the island, Cuba has the right to inquire, "Which is America's policy, intervention or nonintervention?"

Still, there is a bright light entering the tropical gloom. President Roosevelt and the Department of State appear to be realizing that the policy of covert interposition is failing, and will continue to fail. And, while for the moment they seem disinclined to recall Mr. Welles and adopt a 100 per cent hands-off policy, there are indications suggesting they are headed toward this objective.

The Art of Edwin Booth

THE old guard of the theater welcomes the opportunity which presents itself today to pay tribute to the memory of Edwin Booth on the occasion of the celebration of his one hundredth anniversary. And perhaps even a younger generation of playgoers will pause for a brief moment and listen as those who saw Booth in his heyday recall the beauty and the power with which he invested the great classic rôles.

For to have seen Booth, to have heard his marvelously responsive voice, to have witnessed the grace and finesse of every tiny piece of stage "business" is to have enjoyed a surpassing artistic experience. There is a temptation always, of course, to invest the past with a glamour which it frequently did not possess. In the case of Booth, however, such exaggeration need not be feared, for his art was truly great.

Born on a Maryland farm in 1833, Booth early learned the ways of the theater from his father, Junius Brutus Booth, also a famous actor. Edwin Booth dedicated a long career to perfecting his art; he never ceased in his quest for the summit.

That Booth's Hamlet deserves a place among the finest of all time is acknowledged by all who have been qualified to speak. His Richelieu, his Richard, his Brutus, his Othello and Iago, his Macbeth, all were masterpieces of the actor's art. An exhaustive student of Shakespeare, Booth's reading of the blank verse was as accurate in spirit as it was impressive and vivid to the listener.

A great actor, Booth also was a thoroughly human person, largely devoid of so-called "temperament." Not easily approachable, ordinarily, once known he made and held fast friends, unshakably loyal.

Among the tangible monuments to a man who achieved fame in one of the most ephemeral of all the arts is the Players Club, in New York City, founded by Booth and housed in his own home, donated in perpetuity.

There, today, a group gathers to honor Edwin Booth. But a larger audience, numbering thousands and scattered throughout the world, will pay willing tribute to one who gave with unstinting generosity of the gifts with which he was so lavishly endowed.

A Code for Letter Writers

THE French Ministry of Labor has been driven to resort to a labor-saving device in its own bureaus which may arouse thunder on the Left but will meet the sympathetic approval of many a burdened recipient of voluminous correspondence.

It is a function of the department to administer the social insurance project recently enacted in France and, incidentally, its unfortunate lot to receive about 60,000 letters every month complaining of this and that and the other thing concerning said administration.

Now the pleasing brevity that distinguishes Anglo-Saxon business correspondence has no counterpart in the epistolary formula of the bureaucratic Frenchman. Rich as is his language it lacks equivalents for such time-saving expressions as "Answering yours of 9th would say that," or "As per our memo of," and similar Attic gems that adorn English and American commercial terminology. But something had to be done with 60,000 Frenchmen who felt that all was wrong and Gallic ingenuity found a brave solution of the difficulty; it was ruled that answers should be written only to those who wrote three times in regard to the same question.

The idea is as logical as it is ingenious. Letters unanswered have a way of answering themselves; matters that cried desperately for attention yesteryear may seem this year of very little moment. Then again answers beget answers, as everyone knows who has rashly entered into correspondence with the freight department of a public carrier.

Momentous consequences might follow any widespread adoption of the Parisian fiat. Imagine, for instance, the consternation of those observant men and women who write interesting letters to the newspapers regarding the early appearance of a robin or the falling of a meteor if their epistles were not printed. Happily, in their case, the *furor scribendi* is too strong to be easily discouraged. Their "rage for writing" may be depended on to continue sending letters to the editor until their experiences are enjoyed and shared by many fellow readers.

Gray's "Elegy" and Stoke Poges

EVERY lover of English literature and of the English countryside will earnestly hope that Stoke Poges will achieve the £5000 for which it is appealing in order to preserve the fine avenue that leads to its tiny and picturesque church.

This church, though so tucked away in a corner that even those specifically looking for it sometimes find it difficult to discover—and yet it is scarcely a score of miles from London—has a reputation that has penetrated to the farthest corners of the globe. For it is associated by tradition with what has been called the most famous poem in the English language—Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

Not that this tradition is either indisputable or undisputed. Gray speaks of the church's "ivy-mantled tow'r"; and the church of Stoke Poges had no ivy on its tower in the eighteenth century. The suggestion is made that Upton, about two miles from Eton, where Gray was at school, might have a better claim to connection with the "Elegy." Still another clalmant is Thanington, about a mile from Canterbury, while Grantchester, near Cambridge, is also in the running on account of its curfew. But Grantchester has a poem by Rupert Brooke to make it famous, so that it could well afford to retire gracefully from the competition.

However, it is undoubtedly Stoke Church that people in all parts of the world think of spontaneously in connection with the "Elegy." Gray lived in Stoke for several years; he had family associations with the church; the surroundings agree well enough with the general description given in the poem; and it was from Stoke that Gray sent the poem to his friend Walpole in 1750. In any case, it is a very beautiful village, and the approach to the church is lovely in the extreme. Even should the "Elegy" turn out to have been written in Timbuctoo, £5000 would be well spent on the preservation of any characteristic part of Stoke Poges.

Editorial Notes

Green and red traffic signals now serve to regulate the length of speeches in the Danish Rigsdag. Here is one place where an offender can offer with propriety the stock excuse that he failed to heed the signal because his attention was fixed on an address.

David Dunn of Roy, Mont., attending college at Billings, is paying his way by grinding grain out of class hours with self-assembled equipment. Here is one variety of "diploma mill" to which none can take exception.

The new date for convening sessions of the United States Congress, January 3, rather assures that the members will arrive in Washington well laden with resolutions.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Whisky Rebellion?—Another Side of the Extradition Issue

IT IS edifying to see the Daily News of New York, owned by the same people who own the Chicago Tribune, announcing its purpose of starting up a whisky rebellion. In an editorial of a week ago it declares that New York wants the saloon back, and proposes to have it, and that the conditions under which people are to do their drinking shall not be dictated by anyone except the people who are going to do the drinking. This is quite logical, and so is the conclusion, which reads as follows:

> If they insist on making it their business—well, most of us know where the speakeasies are, and we can carry on the same old Whisky Rebellion against Albany that we carried on so long against Washington.

It is odd that this wayward child of the Chicago Tribune should take this attitude just when the parent paper is announcing that it will not even advertise distilled liquors. Coming just at the moment when the principal editor of the Tribune is making a major fight against what he, and many other journalists, regard as a veiled menace to the freedom of the press in the NRA code, it seems unfortunate that such a blatant threat of rebellion against the law should deface the columns of the News.

* * *

Is there possibly just a chance that the Department of State in denouncing the extradition treaty with Greece, because that nation refused to surrender the unlamented Chicago financier, Samuel Insull, went off, as the slang expression has it, at half cock?

To begin with, has any one nation the right to question the justice of the finding of a court in another nation? If the conditions were reversed, and a court in Massachusetts refused to surrender a fugitive from Greece, for reasons which seemed to that court perfectly just and unanswerable, would Greece be doing a justifiable thing in instantly denouncing the treaty with the United States? Would not the United States resent such an aspersion upon the good faith and integrity of its courts?

There is danger that the precedent set in this case by the State Department may return to plague the American Government at some future time. I was in New Orleans some forty odd years ago when a mob broke into the Parish Prison and lynched nine Italians who were incarcerated there. The peace authorities of Louisiana never inflicted any punishment upon the leaders of the mob though they were well known. Italy protested constantly to the United States Government, but the authorities at Washington were without any control of law enforcement in the sovereign State of Louisiana. I believe that as a matter of courtesy the Federal Government did appropriate some money for the relief of the families of the victims, but had never admitted responsibility for the escape from punishment of the murderers.

Between the American states extradition laws constantly present new problems. A man accused of the murder of the Kentucky Governor Goebel, a generation ago, was given almost a lifetime refuge in Indiana because the authorities there held that he could not get a fair trial if returned to the State in which the crime was committed. Very recently New Jersey held an escaped convict on the theory that a southern state from which he had fled would not give an honest trial. In view of history, the United States can hardly point the finger of scorn at Greece. But more than that, conditions of international amity ought to lead diplomatic authorities to be very slow in accusing the courts of a friendly nation of prejudice and the refusal to render exact justice.

* * *

Neither of the following items is important, whichever may be true:

Walker Forgoes Sleep
To Get Returns in Paris
From New York Herald Tribune

Jimmy Walker Sleeps
Through N. Y. Election
By the Associated Press

Whether he sat up, or dozed beatifically, the former Mayor of New York could at least reflect in the morning that the overthrow of Tammany was in great degree his own perfect work.

Old York and Old Boston

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

THERE is an indestructible "homing" instinct in Americans. We love to hunt up the places whence our ancestors came and the cities and towns for which our own cities and towns are named. To drive by car through any part of old England gives one an odd sensation as of meeting towns that are familiar friends. On a recent trip to Cornwall I could scarcely believe that I was not driving to my own familiar Cape Cod. From Taunton and Bridgewater it was not far to Plymouth and then to Truro and Falmouth. In other sections of England, as though they had carelessly strayed along the map, I encountered Sandwich, Barnstaple, Yarmouth and Harwich. Only Hyannis, Wellfleet and Provincetown were altogether missing.

Again when I drove from York to Boston came that odd feeling of familiarity though the map was badly scrambled. I was obviously in Massachusetts for Beverly, Hull and Lincoln were on the route. But then New Jersey pushed in with Newark, a fine old ecclesiastical town with memories of King John, and beyond lay Wells, Norwich, Thetford and Newport calling attention to the claims of Maine, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Old York, though boasting hardly one per cent of the population of New York, is a virile and commanding city. Old Boston boasting likewise about one per cent of its namesake's population has one glorious sight, the Boston Stump and nothing more. That one thing, however, makes the town great.

York is my favorite Cathedral town of England. There, I have said it and will try to withstand the chorus of protests from the Elyites, the Lincolnites, the Winchesterians and the Canterburians. I love the unstudied quaintness of York. (It is nearly 200 miles from London and the week-end horde does not reach it.) I love the weathered city walls, better by far than those of Chester. I love the street and gate names from that tiny twisted Rouenlike thoroughfare called Shambles where the butchers still butch (and one of them is named Clark) to Goodramgate, St. Saviourgate and best of all Whip-ma-Whop-ma-Gate. The little old churches of York fill the eye and their names satisfy the palate. Try rolling these about: St. Martin's-cum-Gregory, St. Mary's Senior, and St. Martin-le-Belfry (where Guy Fawkes was baptized—and no gunpowder then in his soul).

Half the good glass of England is in York and much more than half of this half is in York Minster. To me good glass absolutely makes a cathedral, hence my enthusiasm for this particular shrine. Over 100 superb old windows are still intact and one must thank Thomas Fairfax for this. He was one of Cromwell's generals and when his chief was laying about him in that utterly disgusting orgy of destruction which smashed up half the beauty of England, Fairfax quietly stood out for the sparing of York and York *was* spared.

The two greatest windows of York Minster are the East Window in the Lady Chapel and the Five Sisters Window in the north transept. The first attains actually the size of a *tennis court*, yet it was made in the early fourteen hundreds by Thornton, the glazier of Coventry, on contract for the sum of £55 ($200) which would not buy a small memorial window in a village church today. It has just cost seventy times as much to *clean* the smaller Five Sisters window. This task was paid for by the women of England as a memorial to those women who gave their lives in the war. Think of it! $14,000 to wash one window! But it meant the removal and skillful resetting of 200,000 separate pieces. And worth every penny of the cost! To survey this "tall, slender, mellow poem in glass" is to see for oneself why it is the best loved window in England.

Old Boston would be dear to Americans were it only an open heath with a few ruins for these family names it sent to the New World:

Quincy	Cotton
Whiting	Appleton
Warren	Adams
Lowell	Eliot
Crofts	Sears

I stayed in a highly recommended hotel but did not much like it, so it cannot be because of my hostelry that I remember the town so affectionately. Nor can it be for the bright firm names of Spain Lane, namely A. Cheer & Co., the clothiers, and White Tomkins & Courage, the pea merchants. Surely it is because I stood one Sunday morning in the mouth of Paradise Row and listened to the irresistibly merry peal of the bells of Boston Stump. English bell ringing at its best is an art equal to the carillon playing of Belgium, equal and better, for it is ripe with romance. Teams of singers from all over England compete with various peals and sometimes *5000* changes are rung at a single exhibition. But on this Sunday morning the bells were merely calling worshipers, though with a sort of gay abandon, to the Parish Church where John Cotton used to preach until he took up his home in the New World. It was in honor of this man that Trimountain on Massachusetts Bay became—Boston.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Subsistence Farms for Florida

SUBSISTENCE farms, one of President Roosevelt's pet ideas, will be established in Florida, to the number of six, according to announcement by Representative Mark Wilcox.

This is a really important announcement, not so much because it means the expenditure of about a million dollars of federal money in Florida, but because these experimental farms may very well have a far-reaching effect upon future developments of this State. . . .

The land will be given over to suitable families for use on a somewhat experimental basis. If they prove profitable, the family that has made the test will be given the privilege of acquiring full title on most reasonable terms. . . .

It is planned to have from 600 to 780 separate farms operating in the State, all under competent direction of federal experts, but all separate farms, occupied by separate families. The fact that the farms will be established in all parts of the State is of great value, as in this way we shall have a good opportunity to learn what forms of agriculture are most profitable in the various localities.

This experiment, carried out over a period of years under federal supervision and at federal expense, is worth many millions to Florida. No doubt it will prove to be one of the really constructive results of the New Deal.—*Jacksonville* (Fla.) *Journal.*

Roads Without Billboards

IT SEEMS almost too good to be true—yet stories from Washington say that something is to be done at last about billboards along our highways.

Wherever possible, the Public Works Administration is going to see that roads constructed with federal money are built on 150-feet rights-of-way, so that trees and natural screening which exist may be kept and new screening may be planted where it does not exist. Driving along these roads of the future our eyes will rest on cool green foliage, scarlet dogwood, tall pines or eucalyptus, and not someone's blaring bid for our money.

These wider rights-of-way will provide room for footpaths where pedestrians may walk in safety as well. Planted on either side, they will protect the road from soil erosion as well as sheltering it from heat and cold.

More fundamental reforms than this are issuing from Washington, but few which fill us with greater satisfaction.—*Birmingham* (Ala.) *Post.*

One of the Reasons

POLITICAL influence, laxity of the courts and indifference or corruption of police officers have been the reasons most commonly assigned for the failure of prosecution of the gangsters and racketeers who, until the Federal Government took a hand, held the country in a state of terror.

Occasionally it was suggested that intimidation of witnesses also was a considerable factor in the failure of the prosecution to make out a case. This phase of the matter, however, has not made much of an impression on the public mind. . . .

That the intimidation of witnesses has largely been a case of bluff was demonstrated in recent trials of racketeers and kidnapers, when witnesses for the prosecution, although threatened with dire consequences if they testified, went on the witness stand and made it possible to secure convictions. . . .

As forthright prosecutors and unterrified witnesses have gone into action the hollowness of the gangster's pretensions is being disclosed. He has been conducting a game of bluff, and, his bluff having been called, he is disclosed as a coward and a bully. It is good for our citizens to contemplate him in that light, especially those who may be called to testify against him.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*